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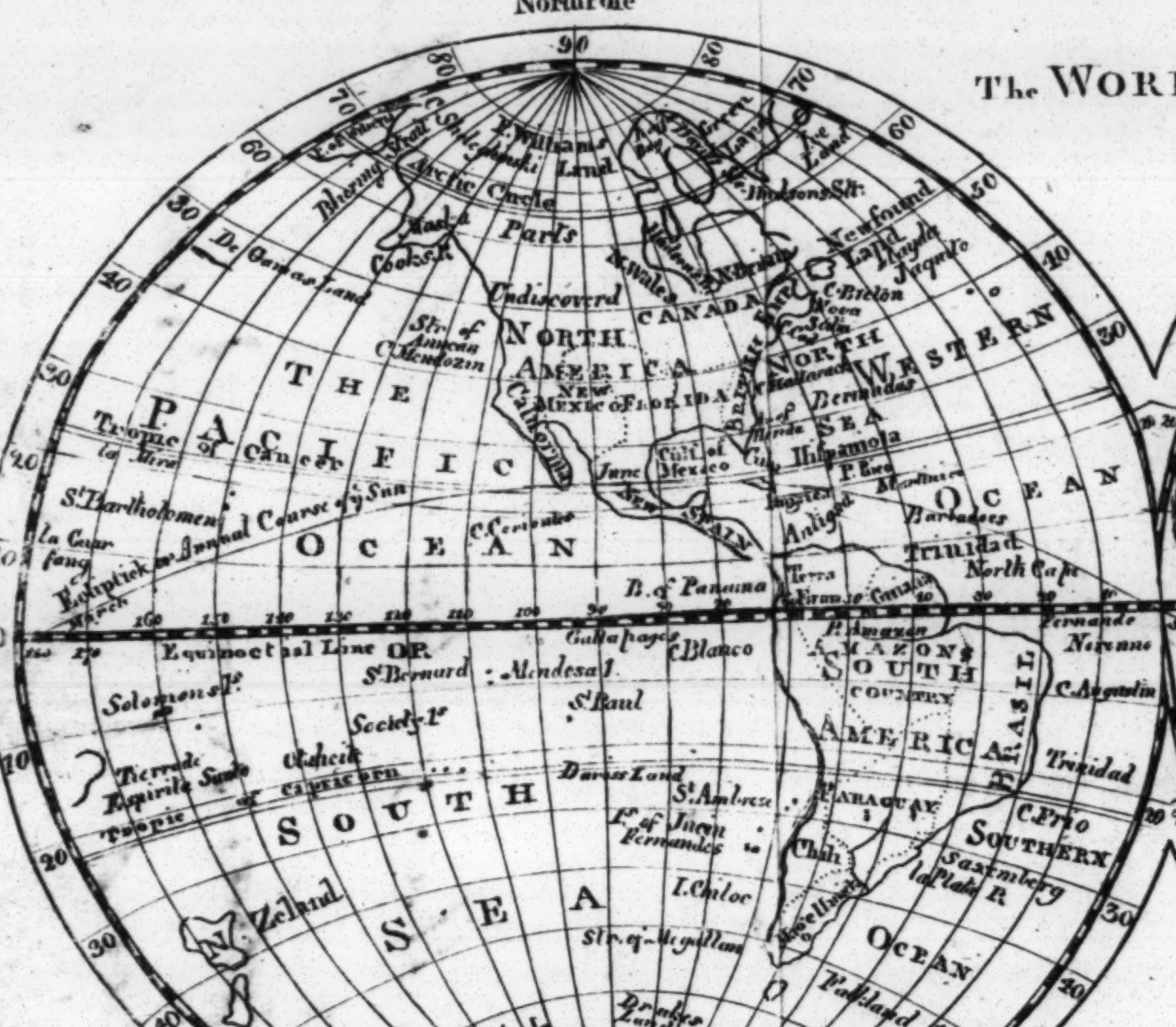
Battery

To Lt. Bedford's
Battery

Mary Bedford Cur Lane

Nottingham in the Parish of

Saint Mary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Arctic Circle
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Tropic of Cancer
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Equinoctial Line
Ecliptick or Annual Course of ye Sun
Hudsons Str.
Newfound Land
C. Breton
Nova Scotia
CANADA
N. Wales
Undiscovered Parts
NORTH AMERICA
New Mexico
FLORIDA
California
Gulf of Mexico
New Spain
Bermudas
Hispaniola
P. Rico
Antigoa
Barbadoes
Trinidad
North Cape
B. of Panama
Terra Firma
C. Blanco
Gallapagos
St. Paul
Mendosa I.
St. Bernard
Solomons Is.
Society Is.
Otaheite
Tierra de Espiritu Santo
St. Bartholomew
Davis Land
St. Ambrose
Is. of Juan Fernandes
I. Chiloe
Str. of Magellan
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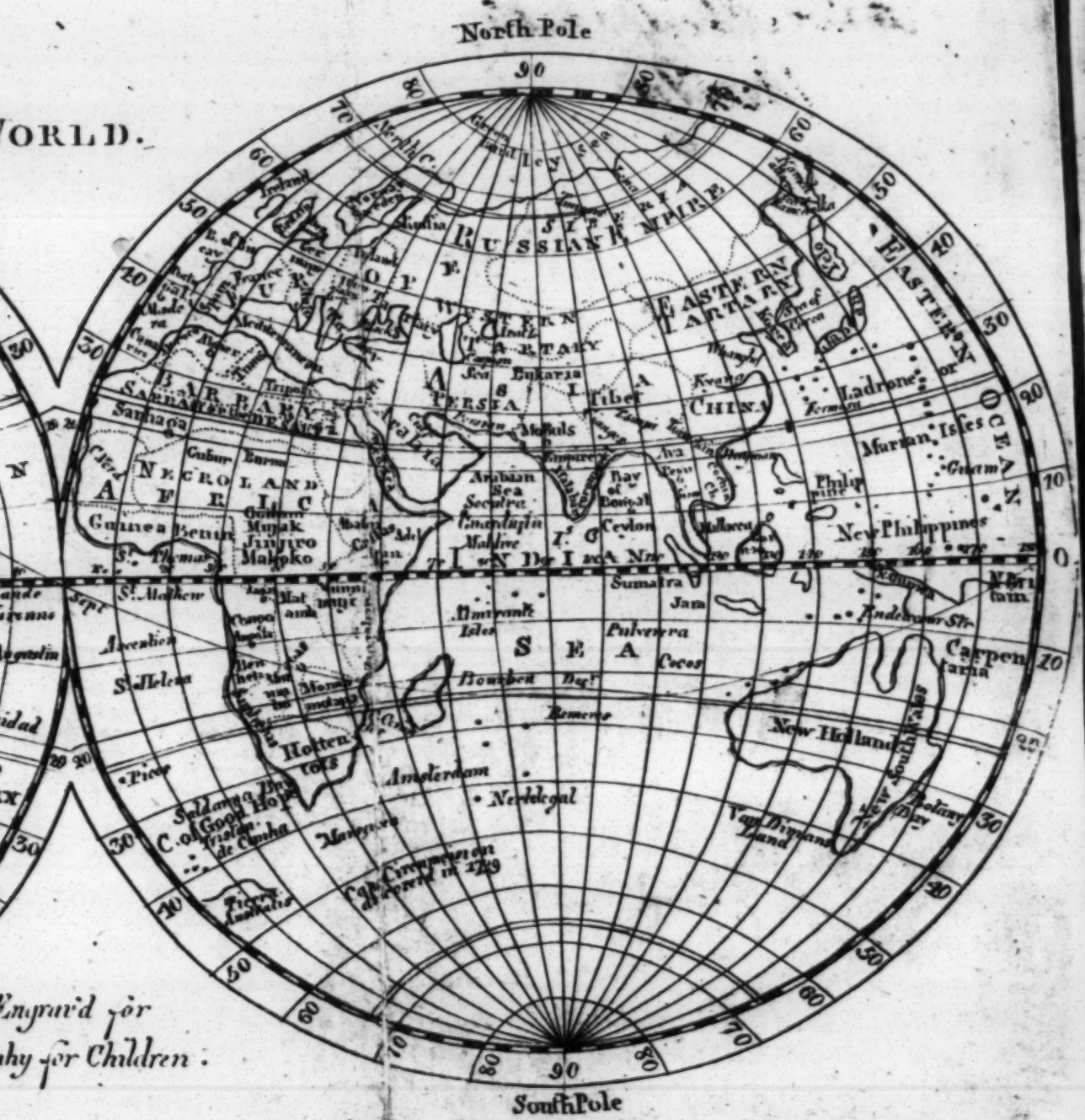

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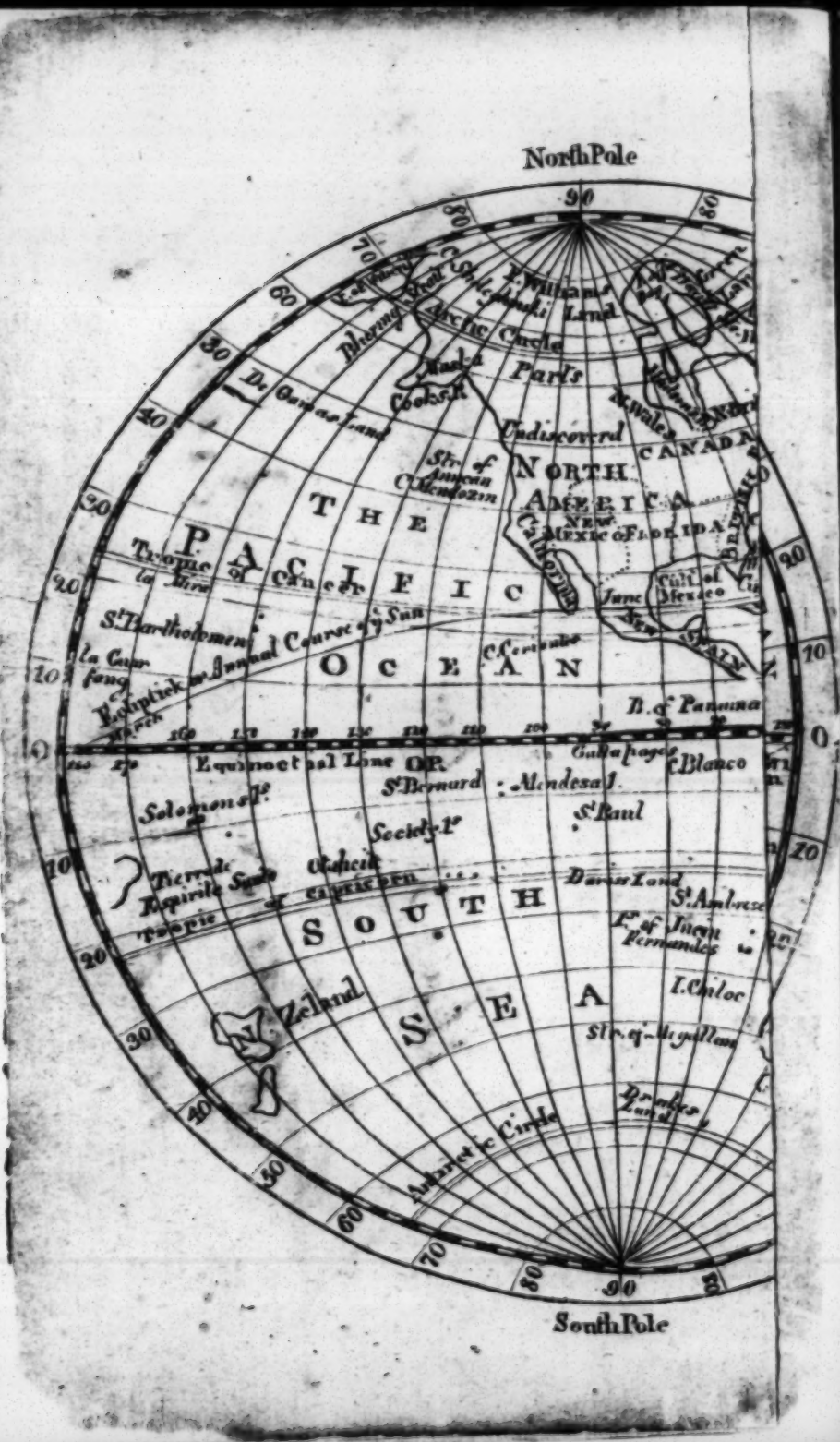
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St Paul
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Labrador
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Terra del Fuego
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Falkland Is.
Staten Land
Cape Horn
B. of Panama
Kamtschatka
Japan
China
Tartary
Corea
Terra Jesso
Behring's Str.
Kurile Is.
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GEOGRAPHY

FOR

CHILDREN;

OR,

A Short and Eaſy Method of Teaching and Learning

GEOGRAPHY:

Deſigned principally for the Uſe of SCHOOLS.

WHEREBY

Even CHILDREN may in a ſhort Time know the Uſe of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE and GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS, and all the conſiderable COUNTRIES in the WORLD; their Situations, Boundaries, Extent, Diviſions, Iſlands, Rivers, Lakes, Chief Cities, Government and Religion.

Divided into LESSONS, in the Form of

QUESTION AND ANSWER:

WITH A

New General MAP of the WORLD, the SPHERES, and alſo a LIST of MAPS neceſſary for Children.

Tranſlated from the French of Abbé LENGLET DU FRESNOY, and now greatly augmented and improved throughout the Whole.

The TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A Method of Learning Geography without a Maſter, for the Uſe of ſuch grown Perſons as have neglected this uſeful Study in their Youth.

AND

A Table of the LATITUDE and LONGITUDE of the remarkable Places mentioned in this Work.

SHREWSBURY:

PRINTED BY SANDFORD AND MADDOCKS.

1800.

THE

PREFACE.

A BOOK for the purpoſe of teaching Children Geography has long been wanted; the pieces which have been publiſhed with that view, either not being ſufficiently conciſe, or familiar for juvenile capacities and memories.

CHILDREN generally poſſeſs more memory than judgment: the latter, therefore, ſhould be improved by the former. To effect which is the principal aim of the preſent epitome. The memories of children are aſſiſted by intelligible and ſhort queſtions, which often ſuggeſt proper anſwers to

their recollection. It has been the aim throughout this work, to render the brevity as well as perſpicuity of the queſtion the means of directing the child to return the anſwer, which is likewiſe expreſſed in ſuch familiar terms as may ſuit the weakeſt memory, and yet pleaſe and inſtruct thoſe of a more prompt genius.

This outline may likewiſe be uſeful even to thoſe of riper years; for there are many, who, though they have had a good general education, are ignorant even of the firſt rudiments of this ſcience; however, as it requires but little application, and depends more on the eyes and memory than on the judgment, it may be eaſily attained, even without the aſſiſtance of a maſter, as we ſhall ſhew hereafter.

The leaſt propenſity to learning, by the help of this ſhort treatiſe, will be

be ſufficient to acquire a general idea of the ſcience. Young ladies, in two months time, may be inſtructed in the rudiments of Geography, and be able to give a pertinent anſwer to a queſtion, that they would bluſh if they were unable to reſolve.

Each leſſon may be learned in an hour at moſt. What terms of art are made uſe of are briefly, yet ſufficiently, explained, and the whole is made as clear as the nature of the ſubject could admit.

The following Maps, which may be purchaſed at a ſmall expence, will be ſufficient to inſtruct them, and render this tract eaſy and intelligible, viz.

I. A MAP OF THE WORLD.
II. EUROPE.
III. ASIA.
IV. AFRICA.

IV. AFRICA.
V. NORTH-AMERICA.
VI. THE WEST INDIES.
VII. SOUTH-AMERICA.
VIII. ENGLAND.
IX. SCOTLAND.
X. IRELAND.

CHILDREN, wherever born or bred, ſhould have a map of their own nation, and ſtudy that before any other. And in order to their more ſpeedy improvement, the maſter ſhould aſſiſt his pupil in finding out upon the map, the particular place which each leſſon treats of, and at a future time examine him as to his recollection of what he has learned, in order to fix his attention, and that he may retain the facts.

It is highly neceſſary, that the different parts of each of theſe maps ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by different colours,

colours, or at leaſt by points or lines. And that the ſcholar be thoroughly acquainted with the plate of *geographical terms* prefixed to this book, a duplicate of which is given, without explanations, to aſſiſt the teacher in examining his pupils.

The indulgence of the public to this ſhort treatiſe, has been ſufficiently evident by the ſale of twenty-one large impreſſions. The Editor, therefore, not only thinks it incumbent upon him to acknowledge the diſtinguiſhing favour, but to uſe his utmoſt endeavour to render this edition eſſentially ſuperior to any former one, which he flattered himſelf, could not be better effected than by carefully reviſing the whole, and making ſuch alterations and additions as appeared neceſſary, and have been furniſhed by late and authentic diſcoveries. The tables of the Latitude

and

and Longitude of places, are in this edition carefully compared with thoſe publiſhed by *Dr. Maſkelyne*, Aſtronomer Royal, the actual obſervations collected by Major Rennel, reſpecting the Eaſt Indies, and in every part of the globe, by the lateſt, the beſt aſſiſted, and moſt accurate obſervers.

To conclude: As this work may fall into the hands of ſome who have not leiſure to attend the uſual hours appointed for ſchools, the Author has pointed out to ſuch, a method of learning Geography without a maſter.

How to learn GEOGRAPHY without a Maſter.

WHOEVER deſires to learn Geography, muſt be provided with a ſet of maps, and after reading over each leſſon in the book, he ſhould be very exact in finding out, in the map, the ſeveral places mentioned in the leſſon, and, thus by reading the leſſons over ſeveral times, and always comparing the book with the maps, any grown perſon may ſoon know the moſt remarkable places in the world, their ſituations, boundaries, &c. and will, by inſenſible degrees, remember the names of them, even without committing the leſſons to memory, which is abſolutely neceſſary for children to do, but may be thought too great a

trouble

trouble by perſons arrived at years of maturity.—Now all this knowledge may be acquired in leſs time than three months, by allowing an hour every day to one leſſon, as the whole is comprehended in only ſixty-ſix leſſons. Nor can ſuch a method of paſſing an hour each day be conſidered as irkſome aud fatiguing, but on the contrary, as yielding an amuſement highly rational and productive of laſting delight.

CONTENTS.

Leſſon		Page
I.	OF the World in general —	2
II.	Sequel of the World in general	3
III.	The Diviſion of the World —	4
IV.	Of Europe in general —	6
V.	Continuation of Europe —	8
VI.	Sequel of Europe —	9
VII.	Britiſh Iſlands —	11
VIII.	England —	12
IX.	Continuation of England —	15
X.	Continuation of England —	16
XI.	Continuation of England —	19
XII.	Continuation of England —	24
XIII.	Concluſion of England —	26
XIV.	Wales —	30
XV.	Scotland —	33
XVI.	Continuation of Scotland —	35
XVII.	Concluſion of Scotland —	36
XVIII.	Ireland —	39
XIX.	Concluſion of Ireland —	42
XX.	Norway —	46
XXI.	Denmark —	47
XXII.	Sweden —	49
XXIII.	Muſcovy, or Ruſſia —	50
XXIV.	Poland —	52
XXV.	Hungary —	54
XXVI.	Bohemia —	55
XXVII.	Pruſſia —	ib.
XXVIII.	Germany —	57
XXIX.	Sequel of Germany —	61
XXX.	Switzerland —	63
XXXI.	France —	65
XXXII.	Continuation of France —	68
XXXIII.	Concluſion of France —	69
XXXIV.	The Low Countries, or Netherlands	72
XXXV.	Sequel of the Low Countries —	74
XXXVI.	Spain —	75
XXXVII.	Sequel of Spain —	77

Leſſon			Page
XXXVIII.	Portugal	—	78
XXXIX.	Savoy	—	80
XL.	Italy	—	ib.
XLI.	Continuation of Italy	—	82
XLII.	Continuation of Italy	—	84
XLIII.	Continuation of Italy	—	86
XLIV.	Continuation of Italy	—	87
XLV.	Sequel of Italy	—	89
XLVI.	Turkey in Europe	—	92
XLVII.	Aſia	—	94
XLVIII.	Siberia	—	97
XLIX.	Tartary	—	98
L.	South Aſia	—	100
LI.	Perſia	—	101
LII.	India in general	—	102
LIII.	The Mogul Empire, or Indoſtan		104
LIV.	China	—	108
LV.	Iſlands of Aſia	—	110
LVI.	Africa	—	113
LVII.	Sequel of Africa	—	116
LVIII.	America	—	119
LIX.	The Weſt Indies	—	122
LX.	The Southern Continent of America		124
LXI.	Arctic and Antarctic Regions	—	127
LXII.	Of the Terreſtrial Globe	—	128
LXIII.	Continuation	—	180
LXIV.	Continuation	—	130
LXV.	Menſuration of the Globe	—	136
LXVI.	Problems	—	139
A Table of the Latitude and Longitude of the moſt remarkable Places in the World			145

GEOGRAPHY

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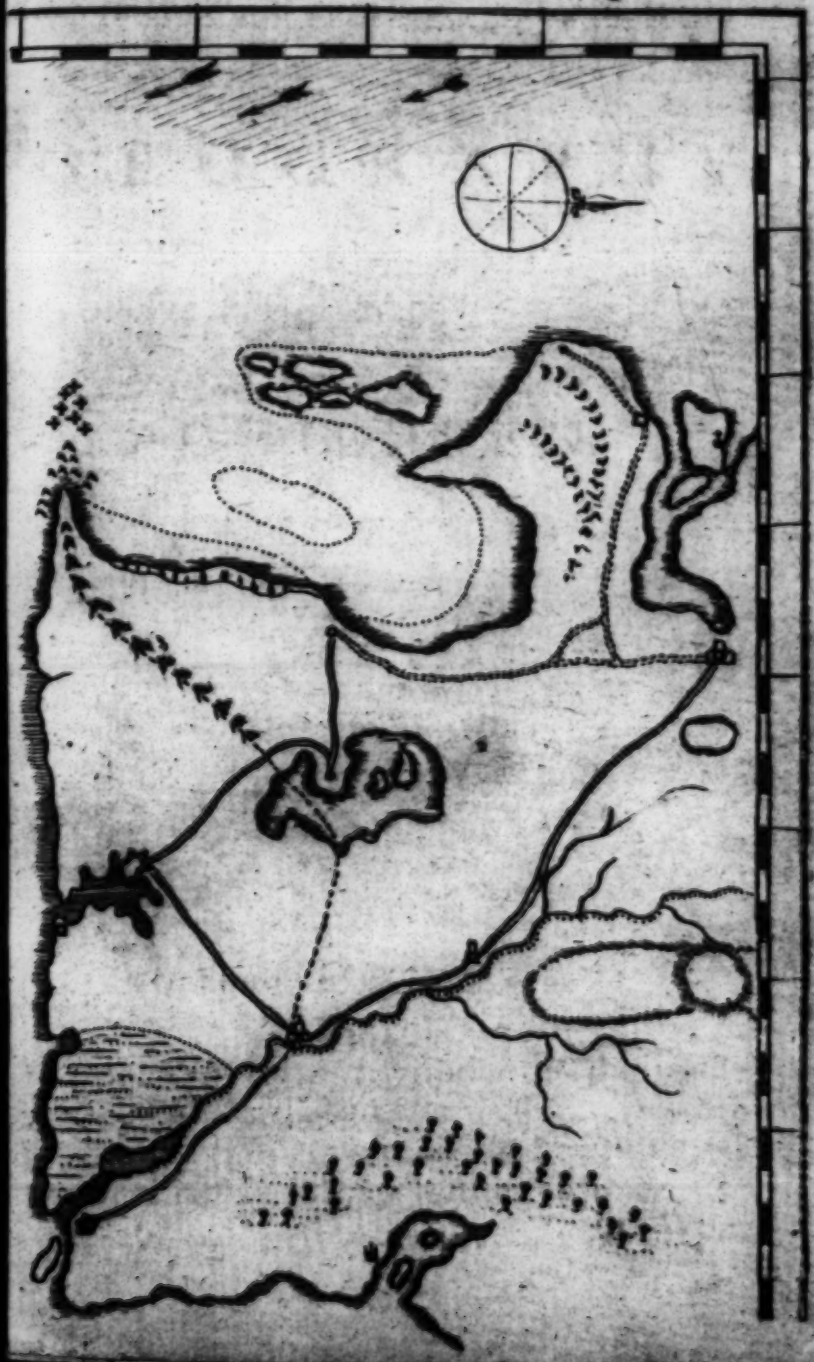
GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS & FIGURES Exemplified. Plate

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS & FIGURES Exemplified. Plate II.



GEOGRAPHY

FOR

CHILDREN.

LESSON I.

Of the WORLD *in general.*

QUESTION.

WHAT is Geography?

ANSWER.

Geography is a deſcription of the whole globe of the earth, or known habitable world; together with all its parts, limits, ſituations, and other remarkable things relating thereto.

Q. What

Q. What are the chief conſtituent parts of the globe?

A. The whole globe is conſidered as a body of land and water.

Q. How is the land particularly diſtinguiſhed in regard to its natural diviſions and appearances?

A. Land is again divided into continents, iſlands, peninſulas, iſthmuſſes and promontories.

Q. What is a Continent?

A. A continent is a great quantity of land that comprehends ſeveral regions and kingdoms, which are not interrupted or ſeparated by ſeas; as Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America.

Q. What is an Iſland?

A. An iſland is a part of the earth environed round with water, as Britain, Ireland, Cuba, &c.

Q. What is a Peninſula?

A. A peninſula is a tract of land, almoſt encompaſſed round with water, and is joined to the main land by an iſthmus; as the Morea in the Levant.

Q. What is an Iſthmus?

A. An iſthmus is a narrow neck of land, which joins a peninſula to the continent; as Corinth in Greece; in one inſtance, it joins two continents, viz. Darien in America.

Q. What is a Promontory?

A. A promontory is ſome high mountain which ſtretches itſelf into the ſea, the utmoſt end of which is called a Cape, as the Capes of good Hope, and Verde in Africa.

LESSON

LESSON II.

Sequel of the WORLD in general.

Q. How are the waters generally diſtinguiſhed?

A. Into oceans, ſeas, ſtraits, gulfs, bays, lakes, rivers, and creeks.

Q. What is an Ocean?

A. An ocean is a vaſt collection of waters, which overſpreads a conſiderable part of the globe, and is bounded, in certain directions, by ſome of the great diviſions of the earth.

Q. How many oceans are there?

A. Three; the Atlantic, the Indian, and the Pacific: the latter of which is now divided into North and South, and called the Northern and Southern Pacific Ocean.

Q. What is a Sea?

A. A ſea is a body of water communicating with the ocean, by means of a ſtrait, as the Mediterranean, the Baltic, Black and Red Seas.

Q. What is a Strait?

A. A ſtrait is a part of the ocean, reſtrained within narrow bounds by land on either ſide, and opening a way to the ſea, as the Straits of Gibraltar, the Helleſpont, Malacca, Babelmandell, &c.

Q. What is a Gulf?

A. A gulf is a part of an ocean or ſea, which frequently runs up into the land through narrow paſſages, which are called ſtraits, as the Gulfs of Mexico, Venice, Perſia, &c.

Q. What

Q. What is a Bay?

A. A bay is an arm of the ſea, coming up into the land, and terminating in a nook. It is a kind of leſſer gulf, larger than a creek, and generally, though not neceſſarily, more extenſive in the middle than it is at the entrance, which entrance is called the mouth of the bay, as the Bay of Biſcay, Torbay, the Bay of Bengal, &c.

Q. What is a Lake?

A. A lake is a great natural reſervoir of ſtanding water; as the Lakes of Conſtance and Geneva, in Europe; Lake Superior, and many others in North America.

Q. What is a River?

A. A river is a body of water, riſing in the land, and flowing into the ſea, as the Thames, Severn, Tiber, Nile, Rhine, Euphrates, &c.

Q. What is a Creek?

A. A creek is a narrow part of the ſea, or of a river, that goes but a little way into the land.

LESSON III.

Of the DIVISIONS *of the* WORLD.

Q. How is the earth generally divided by geographers?

A. Into four quarters, viz. EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

Q. Were

Q. Were all thoſe parts known in ancient times?

A. No; the ancients knew only Europe, Aſia, Africa, and only particnlar parts of thoſe.

Q. How are theſe three parts called?

A. They are generally called the Old World, becauſe known to the ancients.

Q. How do you call America?

A. It is called the New World, becauſe lately diſcovered. It is alſo named the Weſt Indies, to diſtinguiſh it from the Eaſt Indies.

Q. What part of the world was firſt inhabited?

A. Aſia; where the firſt man was created. It is alſo the moſt illuſtrious part, becauſe our Saviour was born there, and wrought in it the myſtery of our redemption.

Q. Which is at this day the moſt renowned part of the world?

A. Europe, for the politeneſs of its manners, the policy of its governments, and the wiſdom of its various laws.

Q. Are thoſe advantages to be found in the other parts of the world?

A. In the farthermoſt or eaſtern part of Aſia; the empire of China, and the kingdom of Japan, are better governed than the weſtern parts of it. All the ſtates of Africa are now barbarous; (although in the moſt ancient times Egypt was the moſt learned part of the world, and Carthage long afterwards was highly

(renowned

renowned) and except what the Europeans poſſeſs in America, and the new American States, the reſt are ſtill ſavage and unpoliſhed: the other parts are little known.

LESSON IV.

Of EUROPE in general.

Q. What are the boundaries of Europe?

A. North, the Frozen ſea; Eaſt, Ruſſia in Aſia, the river Don or Tanais, and the Black ſea; South, the Mediterranean ſea, which divides it from Africa; Weſt, the Atlantic ocean.

Q. What is the extent of Europe?

A. About three thouſand miles from Cape North, in Lapland, to the moſt Southern parts of Italy or Spain; and about two thouſand five hundred from Weſt to Eaſt; that is, from Cape Finiſterre in Spain, to the river Don or Tanais.

Q. How is Europe divided?

A. Firſt into Northern; containing Greenland, Nova-Zembla, Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Ruſſia.

Second, Middle; containing European Tartary, Poland, Pruſſia, Germany, Netherlands, Britiſh Iſles, France, Switzerland, or Swiſſerland, Hungary, Tranſylvania, the northern part of Turkey in Europe, containing Walachia, Moldavia, and Romania.

Third

Third, Southern; containing Spain, Portugal, Italy, Dalmatia, Greece, the ſouthern part of Turkey in Europe, and little Tartary.

Q. Are all theſe countries under the ſame form of government?

A. Far otherwiſe; ſome are monarchies, ſome republics or commonwealths, ſome ariſtocracies, and ſome of a mixt ſort of government. The territories immediately held by the Pope are under eccleſiaſtical government.

Q. What is a Monarchy?

A. A ſtate in which the ſupreme authority is poſſeſſed by one perſon only, who governs by himſelf, or by his miniſters; as Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, and until very lately France.

Q. What is a Republic?

A. A ſtate in which the ſupreme power is lodged in many members choſen by the people to govern the reſt; as moſt of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland, and ſome ſmall ſtates in Italy.

Q. What is an Ariſtocracy?

A. The form of government in which the ſupreme power is held by the nobility, or a few individuals. Such prevails in Venice, in ſome of the Swiſs cantons, and at preſent in the Seven United Provinces, although the original eſtabliſhment of theſe latter was that of a republic.

Q. What is Mixt Government?

A. A ſtate

A. A ſtate in which the authority of the ſovereign is limited and reſtrained by laws enacted by the aſſembly of the ſtates, as England, Germany, Poland, and at this time, France.

LESSON V.

Continuation of EUROPE.

Q. Which are the capital cities of Northern Europe?

A. Copenhagen of Denmark; Bergen of Norway; Stockholm of Swedeland; Moſcow and Peterſburg of Ruſſia.

Q. Which are the capital cities of Middle Europe?

A. Cracow of Poland, though their king's chief place of reſidence is Warſaw; Berlin of Pruſſia; London of the Britiſh Iſles; Paris of France; Prague of Bohemia; and Preſburg of Hungary?

Q. Why do you omit the capital city of Germany?

A. Germany is an empire compoſed of ſeveral independent ſtates, each of which has its capital city; it is not poſſible therefore to determine which is the capital city of all Germany; but the election of an emperor is generally made at Ratiſbon.

Q. Have not the Low Countries a capital city alſo?

A. It

A. It cannot be determined, becauſe the Low Countries are likewiſe compoſed of ſeveral republics, ſubject to different governments, of which each has its capital city; but the Hague is the place of reſidence for the foreign Ambaſſadors, and of the Stadtholder of the Seven United Provinces.

Q. Which are the capital cities of Southern Europe?

A. Madrid of Spain; Liſbon of Portugal; Rome of Italy; Conſtantinople of Turkey; and Cherſon of little Tartary.

Q. Which are the moſt conſiderable Iſlands of Europe?

A. In the Atlantic ocean, Great-Britain, Ireland, and Iceland; in the Mediterranean, Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, Majorca, Minorca, Candia, and the Iſlands of the Archipelago.

LESSON VI.

Sequel of EUROPE.

Q. How many ſeas encompaſs Europe?

A. Seven; the Mediterranean, the Atlantic ocean, the eaſtern extremity of which is called the German ocean; the North or Icy ſea, the Baltic, the White ſea, the Black ſea, and the Grecian ſea, or Archipelago.

Q. Which are the chief rivers of Europe?

A. The Dwina, and the Don or Tanais, in Moſcovy; the Danube, the Rhine, and the Elbe

Elbe in Germany; the Viſtula in Poland; the Thames, Severn, and Trent, in England; the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, in France; the Ebro, the Tagus, and the Douro, in Spain; the Po and the Tiber in Italy.

Q. Which are the chief mountains in Europe?

A. The Daara Field, between Norway and Sweden; Mount Krapack, between Poland and Hungary; the Pyrenean Mountains, between France and Spain; the Alps, which divide France and Germany from Italy; and the Apennines, which run through Italy from North to South.

Q. Are there any fiery mountains in Europe?

A. Several: Mount Hecla in Iceland; Veſuvius in the kingdom of Naples; and Mount Etna in Sicily.

Q. Which are the chief lakes of Europe?

A. Ladoga and Onega in Ruſſia, that of Geneva, between Switzerland and Savoy; the Lake of Conſtance, on the borders of Germany; Lough Neagh in Ireland; and that of Como, with Lake Major, in Italy.

Q. Which are the chief ſtraits in Europe?

A. The Sound in the Baltic; the Channel betwixt Dover and Calais; the Fare of Meſſina, betwixt Naples and Sicily; the Straits of

of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa; and thoſe of the Dardanelles or Gallipoli, between Europe and Aſia.

LESSON VII.

Of the BRITISH ISLES.

Q. Which are the Britiſh Iſlands?

A. Two large iſlands in the Weſtern ocean, and ſeveral leſſer; which compoſe an hereditary kingdom, called the kingdom of England, or Great-Britain.

Q. Which are the two great Iſlands?

A. Great-Britain, and Ireland, the latter of which has been during many ages ſubject to England.

Q. Into how many parts is Great-Britain divided?

A. Into two; England and Scotland, which were heretofore two kingdoms, but have been united for many years.

Q. How were they united?

A. Firſt under one king, after which they became one kingdom by an agreement ſettled between both Countries, and called the Act of Union.

Q. When were they united under one king?

A. In 1603, King James VI. of Scotland, became by inheritance, and by the laſt will of Queen Elizabeth, the firſt of that name king of England.

Q. When

Q. When were they united into one kingdom?

A. That union was brought about in 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

Q. Into how many parts is England divided?

A. Into two; England, properly ſo called, and the principality of Wales; anciently called Cambria.

Q. What are the boundaries of England?

A. Scotland to the north, the German ocean to the eaſt, the Britiſh Channel to the ſouth, and St. George's, or the Iriſh Channel, to the weſt.

Q. What is the extent of England?

A. Three hundred and twenty miles from north to ſouth, viz. from Berwick upon Tweed to the Iſle of Wight; and two hundred and eighty-five miles from eaſt to weſt, viz. from the South-Foreland in the County of Kent, to the Land's-end in Cornwall.

LESSON VIII.

Continuation of ENGLAND.

Q. From whence is the name England derived?

A. From the Anglo Saxons, who invaded it from Saxony, about the year of Chriſt, 450.

Q. What names had it before?

A. It

A. It was called Britain from the Britons, its antient inhabitants; and Albion, from its white cliffs.

Q. Which are its chief rivers?

A. The Thames, the Severn, and the Trent.

Q. What is the course of the Thames?

A. Its source is in Gloucestershire, under the name of Isis, but receiving the Thame below Oxford, it is then called Thames, in Latin Tamisis, both names being joined into one, and running to London, proceeds to the German ocean.

Q. What is the course of the Severn?

A. It rises in Montgomeryshire in Wales, runs to Shrewsbury, Worcester, Glouceſter, and from thence into the Irish sea, by the Bristol channel.

Q. What is the course of the Trent?

A. It rises in Staffordshire, and flows eastward through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, discharging itself into the Humber, which is not properly a river, but rather an arm of the sea, receiving many streams.

Q. What are the chief excellencies of England?

A. The mildness of the air, fertility of the soil, wholesomeness of its waters, richness of its mines, flourishing manufactures, and extensive commerce.

Q. What is the government of England?

A. England is governed by the King, Lords, and Commons.

Q. How does it appear?

A. By the King, in whoſe name all deeds run; and by the Parliament, which prepares all the laws, and is compoſed of a Houſe of Lords, and a Houſe of Commons, which laſt are choſen by, and are the repreſentatives of the people.

Q. What is the religion of England?

A. The religion by law eſtabliſhed is the epiſcopal Proteſtant, governed by archbiſhops and biſhops, under the King, who is at the Head of it.

Q. What religions are tolerated by law?

A. All Proteſtants are tolerated by law in the exerciſe of their religion, and maintained in their properties: and Roman Catholics are now relieved from many reſtrictions which were laid upon them.

N. B. "It is very convenient to ſet a day "apart for rehearſal of the foregoing ſix "leſſons, and to do the ſame after every "ſixth leſſon. The maſter muſt always "remember to ſhew to the children, in "the map, the places referred to; and "to make the children alſo point out "thoſe places."

LESSON

LESSON IX.

Continuation of ENGLAND.

Q. How many archbiſhops and biſhops are there in England?

A. Two archbiſhops, and twenty-five biſhops.

Q. Who are the two archbiſhops?

A. Canterbury, who is ſtiled primate of all England; and York, who is ſtiled primate of England.

Q. How many ſuffragans* hath each archbiſhop?

A. Canterbury has twenty-one; York only four.

Q. Name the ſuffragans of Canterbury?

A. London, Wincheſter, Rocheſter, Saliſbury, Ely, Oxford, Lincoln, Norwich. Chicheſter, Exeter, Hereford, Peterborough, Briſtol, Bath and Wells, Lichfield and Coventry, Glouceſter, Worceſter, and in Wales, St. David, Llandaff, St. Aſaph, and Bangor.

Q. Name the ſuffragans of York.

A. Durham, Cheſter, Carliſle, and the biſhop of the iſle of Man.

Q. Do all the biſhops ſit in the houſe of Peers?

A. All except the biſhop of Man.

* A ſuffragan is biſhop, conſidered as ſubject to his metropolitan or archbiſhop.

Q. What rank have the archbiſhops?

A. Canterbury next to the princes of the blood, above all other peers, and above all the officers of the crown: York has alſo the ſame rank, except his giving place to Canterbury, and to the Lord Chancellor.

Q. What rank have the biſhops?

A. Above all lay barons: and amongſt themſelves London is firſt, Durham ſecond, Wincheſter third: the reſt take place according to the time of their being made biſhops.

Q. What are the chief iſlands of England?

A. Wight, Angleſea, Man, Scilly, Jerſey, and Guernſey.

Q. How many counties and ſhires are there in England?

A. Fifty-two; of which forty are in England, properly ſo called, and twelve in Wales.

LESSON X.

Continuation of ENGLAND.

Q. How are the forty Engliſh counties divided?

A. There are ſix in the North, eighteen middle counties, ſix in the Eaſt, ſix in the South, and four which are called the Weſt of England.

Q. Which are the counties in the North?

A. Nor-

A. Northumberland (1), Cumberland (2), Weſtmoreland (3), the biſhopric of Durham (4), Yorkſhire (5), Lancaſhire (6).

Q. Which are the chief towns of Northumberland?

A. Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Shields Morpeth, Woller, Rothbury, Alnwick, Tynemouth, and Hexham.

Q. What Iſlands belong to that County?

A. Coquet and Holy Iſland.

Q. Which is Berwick upon Tweed?

A. It was heretofore part of a Scotch province, but it is now part of England, generally mentioned by itſelf.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Cumberland?

 A. Carliſle,

(1) On the borders of Scotland, is 70 miles long from N. to S. and 50 broad from E. to W. ſends 8 members to parliament, has 460 pariſhes, and 12 market-towns.

(2) On the borders of Scotland, is 70 miles long and about 50 broad, ſends 6 members to parliament, has 19 pariſhes and 14 market-towns.

(3) Weſt of Cumberland, is 40 miles long from N. to S. and 42 broad, ſends 4 members to parliament, has 26 pariſhes. and 8 market-towns.

(4) A maritime country, the form is triangular, each ſide about 23 miles, ſends 4 members to parliament, has 113 pariſhes, and 7 market-towns.

(5) The largeſt county in England, in form a ſquare of 80 miles each ſide, ſends 30 members to parliament, has 563 pariſhes, and 54 market-towns.

(6) A maritime county, Weſt of Yorkſhire, is 72 miles long from N. to S. and 40 miles where broadeſt, ſends 14 members to parliament, has 63 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns.

A. Carliſle, Longtown, Brampton, Workington, Wigton, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Ireby, Ravenglaſs, and Penrith.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Weſtmoreland?

A. Kendal, Appleby, Brough, Orton, Ambleſide, Kirby-Lonſdale, and the ſmall ſeaport of Milthorpe.

Q. What are the chief towns of the biſhopric of Durham?

A. Durham, Sunderland, Stanhope, Darlington, Hartlepool, Auckland, South Shields, and Stockton upon Tees.

Q. Deſcribe Yorkſhire.

A. It is the largeſt county in England, and therefore divided into three parts; the North Riding, the Eaſt Riding, and the Weſt Riding: York is the capital of the whole county.

Q. What are the chief towns of the North Riding of Yorkſhire?

A. Whitby, Scarborough, Richmond upon the Swale, Giſborough, and Stokeſly.

Q. What are the chief towns of the Eaſt Riding?

A. Kingſton upon Hull, Beverley, Hornſey, Frodingham, and Kilham.

Q. What are the chief towns of the Weſt Riding?

A. York, Leeds, Halifax, Sheffield, Doncaſter, Barnſley, Wakefield, Pontefract, Rotherham, Bradford, Swale, and Thorn.

Q. Which

Q. Which are the chief towns of Lancaſhire?

A. Lancaſter, Liverpool, Mancheſter, Preſton, Warrington, Bolton, Wigan, Rochdale, and Chorley.

Q. What is the Iſle of Man?

A. An iſland in the Iriſh ſea, thirty miles long, and in ſome parts fifteen broad; its chief places are Douglaſs, Peel, Caſtletown, and Ramſay.

LESSON XI.

Continuation of ENGLAND.

Q. Which are the middle Counties?

A. Nine, Weſtward; Cheſhire (1), Derbyſhire (2), Staffordſhire (3), Warwickſhire (4), Worceſterſhire (5), Shropſhire (6), Hereford-

(1) Is 33 miles long from N: to S, and 42 broad from E. to W. ſends 4 members to parliament, has 86 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns.

(2) Is 59 miles long and 34 broad, ſends 4 members to parliament, has 106 pariſhes, and 10 market-towns.

(3) Is 48 miles long and 30 broad, ſends 10 members to parliament, has 130 pariſhes, and 16 market-towns.

(4) 47 miles long and 30 broad, ſends 6 members to parliament, has 158 pariſhes, and 14 market-towns.

(5) Is 30 miles long and 20 broad, ſends 9 members to parliament, has 152 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns.

(6) Borders on Wales, is 50 miles long and 40 broad ſends 12 members to parliament, has 170 pariſhes, and 15 market-towns.

Herefordſhire (1), Monmouthſhire (2), and Glouceſterſhire (3): Nine, Eaſtward; viz. Oxford (4), Buckingham (5), Bedford (6), Huntingdon (7), Northampton (8), Rutland (9), Leiceſter (10), Nottingham (11), and Lincoln (12).

Q. Which are the chief towns of Cheſhire?

A. Cheſter, Namptwich, Northwich, Middlewich,

(1) Is 35 miles long and 37 broad, ſends 8 members to parliament, has 176 pariſhes, and 7 market-towns.

(2) Is 24 miles long and 20 broad, ſends 3 members to parliament, has 127 pariſhes aud 7 market-towns.

(3) Is 65 miles long and 26 broad, ſends 8 members to parliament, has 280 pariſhes, and 26 market-towns.

(4) Is 48 miles long from N. to S. and 26 broad from E. to W. has a univerſity conſiſting of 18 Colleges and 7 halls, ſends 9 members to parliament, has 280 pariſhes, and 12 market-towns.

(5) Is 40 miles long, but ſcarcely 18 broad, ſends 14 members to parliament, has 185 pariſhes, and 15 market-towns.

(6) Is about 30 miles long and 20 broad, ſends 4 members to parliament, has 116 pariſhes, and 10 market-towns.

(7) Not more than 25 miles long and 20 broad, ſends 4 members to parliament, has 79 pariſhes, and 6 market-towns.

(8) About 40 miles long and 20 broad, ſends 9 members to parliament, has 330 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns.

(9) The whole circumference is not above 40 miles, ſends 2 members to parliament, has 48 pariſhes, and 2 market-towns.

(10) Is 30 miles long and about 35 broad, ſends 4 members to parliament, has 192 pariſhes, and 13 market-towns.

(11) Is 48 miles long and 26 broad, ſends 8 members to parliament, is divided from Lincolnſhire by the River Trent, has 168 pariſhes, and 9 market-towns.

(12) Is 77 miles long and 45 broad, ſends 12 members to parliament, has 630 pariſhes, and 31 market-towns.

dlewich, Macclesfield, Malpas, Frodſham, Knutsford, Altringham, Stockport, Sandbach, and Congleton.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Derbyſhire?

A. Derby, Alfreton, Wirkſworth, Bakewell and Cheſterfield; Buxton and Matlock are celebrated for their warm ſprings, and the village of Cromford is now rendered famous for its capital cotton-mills.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Staffordſhire?

A. Stafford, Lichfield, Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, Tamworth, King's Bromley and Abbott's Bromley, Wolverhampton, Leek, Burton-upon-Trent, Bromley, and Dudley.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Warwickſhire?

A. Warwick, Coventry, Rugby, Stratford-upon-Avon, Southam, Birmingham, and Coleſhill.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Worceſterſhire?

A. Worceſter, Upton, Eveſham, Bewdley, Kidderminſter, Bromſgrove, Stourbridge, and Droitwich.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Shropſhire?

A. Shrewſbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Biſhop's Caſtle, Oſweſtry, Drayton, Whitchurch, and Elleſmere.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Herefordſhire?

A. Hereford, Leominſter, Weobly, Kington, Pembridge, Ledbury, and Roſs.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Monmouthſhire?

A. Monmouth, Chepſtow, Abergavenny, and Caerleon.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Glouceſterſhire?

A. Glouceſter, Tewkeſbury, Cirenceſter, Stroud, Tetbury, Cheltenham, and Colford.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Oxfordſhire?

A. Oxford, famous for its Univerſity, Banbury, Thame, Henley, Whitney, and Woodſtock.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Buckinghamſhire?

A. Buckingham, Ayleſbury, Colnbrook, Amerſham, Wendover, High-Wycombe, and Great Marlow.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Bedfordſhire?

A. Bedford, Ampthill, Luton, and Dunſtable.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Huntingdonſhire?

A. Huntingdon, St. Ives, and St. Neot's.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Northamptonſhire?

A. Northampton, Peterborough, Oundle, Kettering, Wellingborough, Brackley, and Higham-ferrers.

Q. Which

Q. Which are the chief towns of Rutlandſhire?

A. Rutlandſhire is the leaſt county of England: its chief town is Okeham.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Leiceſterſhire?

A. Leiceſter, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Aſhby-de-la-zouch, Montſorrel, and Melton Mowbray.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Nottinghamſhire?

A. Nottingham, Retford, Workſop, Eaſt-Retford, Newark, and Mansfield.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Lincolnſhire?

A. Lincolnſhire, next to Yorkſhire the largeſt county in England, is divided alſo into three parts, viz. Lindſey, Keſteven, and Holland; in the firſt of which the chief towns are Lincoln, the only city in the county; Grimſby, Saltfleet, Gainſborough, Louth, and Market-Raiſin.

Keſteven; in which are Stamford and Grantham.

Holland; in which are Boſton and Wainfleet.

LESSON XII.

Continuation of ENGLAND.

Q. Which are the counties in the Eaſt?

A. Norfolk (1), Suffolk (2), Cambridgeſhire (3), Hertfordſhire (4), Middleſex (5), and Eſſex (6).

Q. Which are the places of note in Norfolk?

A. Norwich, Yarmouth, and Lynn-Regis.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Suffolk?

A. Ipſwich, Bury St. Edmund's, Sudbury, Eye, Stowmarket, Needham, Ixworth, Leoſtoff, Beccles, Southwold, at the head of Solbay,

(1) Is 50 miles long from N. to S. and 76 broad from E. to W. ſends 12 members to parliament, has 660 pariſhes, and 31 market-towns.

(2) Is about 28 miles from N. to S. and 58 from E. to W. ſends 16 members to parliament, has 575 pariſhes, and 30 market-towns.

(3) Is about 50 miles from N. to S. and 25 in breadth from E. to W. ſends 6 members to parliament, has 163 pariſhes, and 9 market-towns; it alſo has a univerſity, conſiſting of 12 colleges and 4 halls, well endowed.

(4) Is about 36 miles long from N. to S. and 28 broad from E. to W. ſends 6 members to parliament, has 120 pariſhes, and 18 market-towns.

(5) Is 19 miles long from N. to S. and 25 broad from E. to W. ſends 8 members to parliament, has upwards of 200 pariſhes, and 7 market-towns.

(6) Is 48 miles long from N. to S. and 54 broad from E. to W. ſends 8 members to parliament, has 415 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns.

Solbay, Saxmundham, Aldborough, Orford, and Woodbridge.

Q. Is not Newmarket in Suffolk?

A. Newmarket, famous for its horſe-races, is partly in Suffolk, and partly in Cambridgeſhire?

Q. Which are the places of note in Cambridgeſhire?

A. Cambridge, famous for its Univerſity; Ely, ſituate in a kind of iſland, formed by the overflowing of the river Ouſe; and Stourbridge, or Sturbitch.

Q. Which are the places of note in Hertfordſhire?

A. Hertford, St. Alban's, Ware, Hitchin, Royſton, and Watford.

Q. Which are the places of note in Middleſex?

A. London and Weſtminſter, which, with Southwark in Surry, compoſe the capital of the Britiſh Empire; the royal palaces of Kenſington and Hampton-Court; the towns of Brentford and Staines.

Q. What is moſt remarkable of London?

A. The river Thames, which brings up to its quays ſhips of great burthen: the three Bridges, the Tower, the Royal Exchange, the Guildhall, the Manſion-houſe for the Lord Mayor; the churches, chiefly St. Paul's; and in Weſtminſter, the Abbey Church of St. Peter, the Parliament-houſe, Somerſet-place, the Adelphi, St. James's, the Green and Hyde-parks,

parks, the royal palaces, and many reſidences of the nobility, ſome of which vie with, and others exceed even thoſe palaces in grandeur.

Q. What is the capital of Great-Britain farther diſtinguiſhed for?

A. Its extent, number of inhabitants, numerous manufactures, wealth and commerce, all of which render it the moſt conſiderable city in the world.

Q. Which are the places of note in Eſſex?

A. Colcheſter, Harwich, Malden, Saffron-Walden, Chelmsford, Braintree and Bocking, Coggleſhall, Halſtead, Witham, Burntwood, and Rumford.

LESSON XIII.

Concluſion of ENGLAND.

Q. Which are the Southern Counties, and thoſe called the Weſt?

A. In the South, Kent (1), Suſſex (2), Surry (3), Hampſhire (4), Berkſhire

(1) Is 36 miles from N. to S. and 60 miles from E. to W. ſends 10 members to parliament, has 418 pariſhes, and 35 market-towns.

(2) Is about 28 miles from N. to S. and 70 from E. to W. ſends 28 members to parliament, including the cinque ports, has 342 pariſhes, and 18 market-towns.

(3) Is 27 miles from N. to S. and 37 from E. to W. ſends 14 members to parliament, has 140 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns.

(4) Is 42 miles long from N. to S. and 38 broad from E. to W. ſends 26 members to parliament, has 253 pariſhes, and 20 market-towns.

ſhire (1), Wiltſhire (2); and in the Weſt, Dorſetſhire (3), Somerſetſhire (4), Devonſhire (5), and Cornwall (6).

Q. Which are the places of note in Kent?

A. Canterbury, Rocheſter, Chatham, Tunbridge, Graveſend, Deptford, Greenwich and its hoſpital, Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Maidſtone, Romney, Folkſtone, the iſland of Thanet, on which are the towns of Margate and Ramſgate; and the iſle of Sheepy, on which is the fortreſs of Sheerneſs.

Q. Which are the places of note in Suſſex?

A. Chicheſter, Rye, Haſtings, Lewes, Brighthelmſtone, Winchelſea, and Arundel.

Q. Which are the places of note in Surry?

A. Guild-

(1) Is very unequal in extent. From its N. W. point to its moſt eaſtern point, is about 50 miles, its greateſt extent from N. to S. is about 25 miles, it ſends 9 members to parliament, has 140 pariſhes, and 12 market-towns.

(2) Is near 54 miles long from N. to S. and 38 broad from E. to W. ſends 34 members to parliament, has 304 pariſhes, and 21 market-towns.

(3) Is about 38 miles in extent from N. to S. where broadeſt, and about 50 from E. to W. ſends 20 members to parliament, has 240 pariſhes, and 14 market-towns.

(4) Is 45 miles long from N. to S. and 65 from E. to W. ſends 18 members to parliament, has 385 pariſhes, and 31 market-towns.

(5) Is 11 miles in length from N. to S. and 64 in breadth from E. to W. ſends 26 members to parliament, has 364 pariſhes, and 37 market-towns.

(6) Is about 50 miles from N. to S. on its moſt extended ſide, which is next to Devonſhire, and 90 miles in its greateſt breadth from E. to W. ſends 44 members to parliament, has 161 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns.

A. Guildford, Kingſton, Richmond, Croydon, Epſom, Ryegate, and Dorking.

Q. Which are the places of note in Hampſhire?

A. Southampton, Wincheſter, Baſingſtoke, Andover, Lymington, Whitchurch, Chriſtchurch, Rumſey, and Fareham; Portſmouth, in Portſea iſland; the iſle of Wight: to Hampſhire, are alſo annexed, although ſituated on the coaſt of France, the iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, and Sark; which are all that England retains of Normandy.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Berkſhire?

A. Reading, Windſor, Abingdon, Wallingford, Hungerford, Faringdon, and Newbury.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Wiltſhire?

A. Saliſbury, Malmſbury, Bradford, Chippenham, Calne, Wooton-Baſſet, Cricklade, Marlborough, the Devies, Trowbridge, and Hindon.

Q. What places of note are in Dorſetſhire?

A. Dorcheſter, Weymouth, Melcomb-Regis, Lyme-Regis, Sherbourn, Shafteſbury, Wareham and Pool; Portland alſo, formerly an iſland, but now appears ſuch only at high tides.

Q. What places of note are in Somerſetſhire?

A. Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater, Frome, Minehead, Glaſtonbury, Ilcheſter, Milborne-Port, and Crewkerne.

Q. Have you forgot Briſtol?

A. Briſtol, the moſt trading city in England next to London, and Liverpool, is chiefly

in

and Glouceſterſhire, and partly in Somerſetſhire but is independent of both, and a kind of county of itſelf.

Q. What are the places of note in Devonſhire?

A. Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Barnſtaple, Totneſs, Oakhampton, Honiton, Taviſtock, Aſhburton, Plympton, Axminſter, Biddeford, and Tiverton.

Q. What are the places of note in Cornwall?

A. Launceſton, Falmouth, Leſtwithiel, Bodmin, St. Germains, Truro, Boſſiney, Camelford, Liſkard, Eaſt and Weſt Looe, and St. Ives; beſides the iſles of Scilly, of which St. Mary's is the chief.

Q. What are the chief productions of England?

A. England is abundantly fruitful in grain, paſture, fruit, particular apples; vaſt flocks of ſheep are fed in various parts, and horned cattle in great numbers. Its mineral riches alſo exceed moſt other countries, particularly its mines of tin, lead, copper, iron, and coal. Engliſh oak is preferred to that which is the growth of any other part of Europe. Great quantities of ſalt are obtained. Its manufactures are innumerable, as the moſt conſiderable we ſhall name, the potteries, hardware in all its branches, vaſt iron-works, manufactures of cotton, woollen, &c. &c.

Q. What is the general character of the Engliſh?

A. In their diſpoſition they are neither phlegmatic

phlegmatic nor volatile, but ſedate, ſteady, and perſevering; prone to arts and arms; have a ſtrong attachment to liberty, and are diſtinguiſhed for their bravery in actual ſervice, whether by ſea or land: they have attained to great eminence in every branch of learning.

LESSON XIV.

WALES.

Q. Of what extent is Wales?

A. 180 miles long, and 80 broad.

Q. When was Wales joined to England?

A. In the year 1282, under Edward the Firſt, whoſe eldeſt ſon was declared prince of Wales; ſince which time all the eldeſt ſons of the kings of England have been princes of Wales as ſoon as born.

Q. How is Wales divided?

A. Into twelve counties; ſix of which are called North Wales, and ſix South Wales.

Q. Which are the counties of South Wales?

A. Thoſe of Pembroke (1), Caermarthen, or Carmarthen (2), Glamorgan (3), Breck-

(1) Is about 27 miles long from N. to S. and 21 broad from E. to W. has 143 pariſhes, and 7 market-towns, and ſends 3 members to parliament.

(2) Is 36 miles long, and 43 from E. to W. where broadeſt, ſends 2 members to parliament, has 145 pariſhes, and 8 market-towns.

(3) Is 23 miles long and 43 broad, ſends 2 members to parliament, has 118 pariſhes, and 8 market-towns.

Brecknock (1), Radnor (2), and Cardigan (3).

Q. Which are the counties of North Wales?

A. Thoſe of Montgomery (1), Merioneth (2), Caernarvon (3), Denbigh (4), Flint (5), and the iſle of Angleſea (6).

Q. Which are the places of note in Pembrokeſhire?

A. Pembroke, St. David's, Milford-Haven, Haverfordweſt, and Tenby.

Q. Which are the places of note in Caermarthenſhire?

A. Caermarthen or Carmarthen, Llanelly, Kidwelly, Llangharn, and Llangadoc.

Q. Which

(1) Is 32 miles long and 28 broad, ſends 2 members to parliament, has 61 pariſhes and 4 market-towns.

(2) Is 25 miles in extent from N. to S. and 30 miles from E. to W. ſends 2 members to parliament, has 52 pariſhes, and 3 market-towns.

(3) Is about 42 miles long and 20 broad, ſends 2 members to parliament, has 64 pariſhes, and 6 market-towns.

(1) Is 35 miles long from N. to S. and is in one part 44 miles broad from E. to W. ſends 2 members to parliament, has 47 pariſhes, and 6 market-towns.

(2) Is 36 miles long and 35 broad, ſends 1 member to parliament, has 37 pariſhes, and 4 market-towns.

(3) Is 48 miles long and 24 broad, ſends 2 members to parliament, has 68 pariſhes, and 5 market-towns.

(4) Is 20 miles long from N. to S. and 18 broad, ſends 2 members to parliament, has 57 pariſhes, and 4 market-towns.

(5) Is 24 miles long and 14 wide, ſends 2 members to parliament, has 28 pariſhes, and 2 market-towns.

(6) Is 29 miles long from N. to S. and 22 broad from E. to W. ſends 2 members to parliament, has 74 pariſhes, and 3 market-towns.

Q. Which are the places of note in Glamorganſhire?

A. Cardiff, Llandaff, Neath, Cowbridge, Penriſe, Swanſea, Bridgend, and Llantriſſent.

Q. Which are the places of note in Brecknockſhire?

A. Brecon, or Brecknock, Builth, and Crickhowel.

Q. Which are the places of note in Radnorſhire?

A. Radnor, Preſteign, Knighton, and Rhayadr.

Q. Which are the places of note in Cardiganſhire?

A. Cardigan, Aberyſtwith, Tregaron, and Lampeter.

Q. Which are the places of note in Montgomeryſhire?

A. Montgomery, Machynlleth, Llanfyllin, Welchpool, Newtown, and Llanidloes.

Q. Which are the places of note in Merionethſhire?

A. Harlech, Bala, and Dolgelley.

Q. Which are the places of note in Caernarvonſhire?

A. Caernarvon, Bangor, Aberconway, and Pwllheli.

Q. Which are the places of note in Denbighſhire?

A. Denbigh, Ruthin, Llanrwſt, and Wrexham.

Q. Which are the places of note in Flintſhire?

A. Flint,

A. Flint, St. Aſaph, and Holywell.

Q. Which are the places of note in the iſle of Angleſey, or Angleſea?

A. Beaumaris, Newborough, Amlwch, and Holyhead.

Q. What is the general character of the Welch?

A. They are much inclined to a choleric temper, and value themſelves extravagantly on their pedigrees and families: but are honeſt, brave, and hoſpitable.

[N. B. *Set a day apart to rehearſe the ſix laſt leſſons.*]

LESSON XV.

SCOTLAND.

Q. What is the extent of Scotland?

A. Scotland, ſo called from the Scots, who came to it from Ireland, which was alſo called Scotland heretofore, is two hundred and thirty miles long, from Cape Galloway in the ſouth, to the extremity of the iſles of Shetland north; and an hundred and ſixty miles broad, from the weſtern iſlands to the extremity of the county of Buchan, eaſt.

Q. Which are its boundaries?

A. It has the northern ocean on the north; the German ocean, eaſt; weſt, the Iriſh ſea and weſtern iſles; ſouth, England: it lies betwixt lat. 54° 40″ and 58° 40″ north..

Q. What

Q. What are the chief rivers?

A. The Tay, the Ann, and the Spey, which run into the German Ocean; the Clyde, and the Nythe, which run into the Iriſh Sea.

Q. Which are the chief lakes?

A. Lomond, ſeven leagues long and three broad, in which are ſeveral iſlands, one of which is floating; and Neſs, with a river of the ſame name, the waters of both which never freeze.

Q. What is the government of Scotland?

A. The ſame as England ſince the union, except the retaining a few ancient cuſtoms and laws.

Q. What is their religion?

A. It was once epiſcopal Proteſtant, under two archbiſhops and twelve biſhops, viz. the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, and his nine ſuffragan biſhops, of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dunkield, Roſs, Murray, Brechin, Dunblain, Caithneſs, and Orkney; and the archbiſhop of Glaſgow, with three ſuffragan biſhops, of Galloway, Argyle, and Clomkil, but ſince the year 1690, the church as by law eſtabliſhed is of the Calviniſtical Preſbyterian form; with ſome toleration for all Proteſtants, but very little for the Catholics, or at leaſt leſs forbearance towards them than in England.

Q. How is Scotland divided?

A. Into continent and iſlands; and again, the continent into north of the river Tay, and ſouth, or Highlands and Lowlands.

Q. Which

Q. Which are the iſlands?

A. The Weſtern iſlands, Orkney iſlands, and Shetland.

Q. Which are the moſt noted of the weſtern iſlands?

A. Lewis, Harris, North and South Uiſt, Skye, Mull, Coll, and St. Kilda.

Q. Which are the moſt noted of the Orkney iſlands?

A. Mainland, Sand, Loy, and Souna, the ſmalleſt of all, but conſiderable for its quarries of ſlate.

Q. Which are the chief iſlands of Shetland?

A. Mainland the greater, that of the Orkney iſlands being leſs, Braſſa; Yell or Zell, Unſt, and Sherries.

LESSON XVI.

Continuation of SCOTLAND.

Q. How many counties are there in Scotland north of the Tay?

A. Thirteen.

Q. What is the firſt, &c.

N. B. Repeat the queſtion at every county.

A. 1. Cathneſs; in which are Cathneſs, Wick, and Thurſo.

2. Strathnaver; in which are Tongue, and Strathy.

3. Sutherland; in which are Dornock, Larg, Sordel, Hemſdale, Brora, Clyn, and Reyn.

4. Roſs;

4. Roſs; in which are Channeray, Cromarty, Tain, and Dingwal.

5. Lochaber, or Loquaber, in which are a few inconſiderable towns.

6. Breadalbane; in which are Killinen, and Marullagan.

7. Athol; in which are Blair, and Strathamund.

8. Murray; in which are Elgin, Inverneſs, Forres, and Nairn.

9. Buchan; in which are Bamff, and Cullen.

10. Marr; in which are old and new Aberdeen.

11. Mearns; in which are a few inconſiderable towns.

12. Angus; in which are Brechin, Dundee, Montroſe, and Forſar.

13. Perth; through which the Tay runs, contains the towns of Perth, Dunkield, or Scoon, and Fincaſtle.

LESSON XVII.

Concluſion of SCOTLAND.

Q. How many counties are in Scotland ſouth of the Tay?

A. Twenty-two.

Q. Which is the firſt, &c.? repeating the queſtion.

A. 1. Streathern; in which is Abernethy.

2. Fife;

2. Fife; in which are St. Andrews, an univerſity, Couper, Crail, Falkland, Anſtruther, Dyſart, and Dunfermling. Clackmannan and Kinroſs are ſmall ſhires adjoining.

3. Monteith; in which are Dunblain, Down, and Kinkardin.

4. Sterling; in which are Sterling and Falkirk.

5. Lothian; in which are Edinburgh, an univerſity, and the capital of all Scotland, Leith, Dalkeith, with the iſle of Baſs.

6. March and Lauderdale; in which are Lauder, Kelſo, Duns, and Roſs.

7. Tweedale; in which are Pebbles and Selkirk.

8. Tiviotdale; in which are Jedburgh and Egerton.

9. Liddiſdale; in which are Hermitage, Caſtleton, and Kirkopſoot.

10. Eſhdale; in which are Melroſe, Banklan, and Redburn.

11. Annandale; in which are Annan, and Moffat.

12. Nithiſdale; in which are Dumfries, Glencairn, Morton, and Halywood.

13. Galloway, Upper and Lower; in the Upper are Withern, Wigton, Glenluce, Kenmure, Glaick, and Gairlis; in the Lower are Kircudbright, Ballingham, Orr, and New-Abby.

14. Carrick; in which are Bergenne, Ballmor, Trillochem, Thomaſton, Newark, and Gailton.

15. Kile; in which are Dundonil, Caprinton, Lowdown, and Leſac.

16. Clydiſdale, High and Low; in the High is Douglas; in the Low are Glaſgow, an univerſity, Hamilton, Lantic, and Cothley.

17. Cunningham, north and ſouth; in the north are Renfrew, Paiſley, and Ruglen; in the ſouth are Irwin, Largus, and Androſſen.

18. Lenox, divided into two parts by lake Lomond; weſt, almoſt deſert; and eaſt, in which is Dumbarton.

19. Argyle; in which is Inverary; country of Cowel; and the country of Knapdal, in which is Kilmore.

20. Lorne; in which are ſome ſmall towns.

21. Clantire, almoſt an iſland; in which are ſome inconſiderable towns.

22. Arran, an iſland; in which are Ranſa and Brodwick; betwixt Arran and Argyleſhire is the ſmall iſland of Bute, in which is a village of the ſame name, and Rotheſay caſtle.

Q. What is the general character of the Scots?

A. They are very temperate in their diet, of robuſt and healthy conſtitutions, can endure fatigue, are accounted proud but brave, and lovers of learning.

Q. What are the chief commodities of Scotland?

A. The chief commodities are various ſorts of fiſh in great abundance, ſmall black cattle, tallow,

tallow, great numbers of cattle and hides, coals, iron, firs, train oil, linen, cloth, &c. The grain grown in Scotland is chiefly oats.

LESSON XVIII.

IRELAND.

Q. How is Ireland ſituated?

A. It has St. George's Channel and the Iriſh ſea on the eaſt, which ſeparate it from England; the Atlantic ocean on the ſouth and weſt; and north the Scottiſh ſeas. It lies between latitude 55° 15″ and 51° 1″ north.

Q. From whence did Ireland derive its name?

A. The moſt probable conjecture is, that it is derived from the Iriſh word Hierre, which ſignifies weſt, for this is the moſt weſtern country in Europe.

Q. What is the extent of Ireland?

A. Two hundred and eighty-five miles from north to ſouth, and one hundred and ſixty from eaſt to weſt, where broadeſt.

Q. Which are the chief rivers and lakes?

A. The rivers are Shannon, Blackwater, Boyne, Barrow, Suire, and Liffey; the lakes or loughs are Earne, Neagh, Foyle, Swilly, Corbes, Strangford, and Derg.

Q. What is the government of Ireland?

A. In the year 1172, Henry the ſecond

ſubdued it, and took the name of Lord of Ireland; ſo did his ſucceſſors, till Henry the eighth took the title of King of Ireland; now it is governed by a Lord Lieutenant, ſent from England, and a parliament of its own, conſiſting of a houſe of Lords and Commons.

Q. What is their religion?

A. The religion by law eſtabliſhed is the epiſcopal Proteſtant, under four archbiſhops, and nineteen biſhops; but the Roman Catholics are much more numerous than the Proteſtants.

Q. Name the archbiſhops and biſhops.

A. 1. The archbiſhop of Armagh or Ardmagh; and under him the biſhops of Meath, Clogher, Down and Conner, Derry, Raphoe, Kilmore and Ardagh, Dromore and Clonmacnoiſe, united to Meath in 1568.

2 The archbiſhop of Dublin; and under him the biſhops of Kildare, Fernes and Leghlin, or Leiglin, and Oſſory.

3 The archbiſhop of Caſhel or Caſſel; and under him the biſhops of Limerick, Ardford and Aghadoe, Waterford and Liſmore, Cork and Roſs, Cloyne, Killaloe, and Emly united to Caſhel.

4. The archbiſhop of Tuam; and under him the biſhops of Elphin, Clonfert and Cilmacduagha, Killala and Achora or Achad, and Kilfenora united to Tuam.

Q. What other religious perſuaſions are tolerated in Ireland?

A. All

A. All Proteſtant Diſſenters: but the Catholics, till of late years, were ſubject to many grievous penalties and reſtrictions, from moſt of which they are now relieved.

Q. How is Ireland divided?

A. Into four great provinces, and thirty-two counties.

Q. Which are thoſe great provinces?

A. Ulſter, northward, and its nine counties; Leinſter, eaſt, and its twelve counties; Munſter, ſouth, and its ſix counties; and Connaught, weſt, with five counties.

Q. Which are the counties in the province of Ulſter?

A. 1. Donnegal, containing five baronies; in which are Donnegal, Ballyſhannon, St. John's town, Lifford, and Killybegs, borough towns; and Raphoe, a biſhop's ſee. In Lough Derg, on a ſmall iſland, is St. Patrick's purgatory, much reſorted to by the Roman Catholics.

2. Fermanagh, containing ſeven baronies; in which is Inniſkilling, a borough town and fort, in an iſland made by Lough Earne.

3. Tyrone, containing four baronies; in which are Dungannon, Strathbane; Augher, and Clogher, borough towns; the laſt of which is a biſhop's ſee.

4. Londonderry, containing four baronies; in which are Londonderry or Derry, Coleraine, and Newtown-Limavaddy, borough towns; the firſt of them is a biſhop's ſee.

5. Antrim, containing nine baronies; in which are Antrim, Belfaſt, Carrickfergus, Randal's town, and Liſburne, borough towns; Connor, a biſhop's ſee, united with Down; and the iſlands of Magee and Rathlin.

6. Down, containing ſeven baronies; in which are Down or Downpatrick, Killyleagh, Newry, Hilſborough, Bangor, and Newtown, borough towns; and Dromore, a biſhop's ſee, as likewiſe is Down.

7 Ardmagh, containing five baronies; in which are Ardmagh and Charlemont, borough towns. Ardmagh is an archbiſhop's ſee, who is primate and metropolitan of all Ireland.

8. Monaghan, containing five baronies; in which is Monaghan, a borough town; Clouniſh, Carricmocroſs, Caſtle-Blaney, &c.

9. Cavan, containing ſeven baronies; in which are Cavan and Belturbet, borough towns; and Kilmore, a biſhop's ſee.

LESSON XIV.

Concluſion of IRELAND.

Q. Which are the counties in the province of Leinſter?

A. 1. Longford, containing ſix baronies; in which are Longford, Granard, St. John's town, and Laneſborough, borough towns; and Ardagh, a biſhop's ſee.

2. Eaſt

2. Eaſt-Meath, containing twelve baronies; in which are Trim, Athboy, Navan, Kells, Duleek, and Ratooth, borough towns.

3. Weſt-Meath, containing thirteen baronies; in which are Kilbeggan, Mullinghar, and Fore, borough towns; and Baltimore, a fort.

4. Dublin, contains ſeveral baronies; in which are Dublin, the metropolis of the kingdom, an archbiſhop's ſee, who is ſtiled primate of Ireland, a famous ſea port, an univerſity, and the reſidence of the Lord Lieutenant: here the parliament and courts of juſtice are held; Newcaſtle and Swords, borough towns.

5. Wicklow, containing ſix baronies; in which are Wicklow, Baltinglaſs, Carysfort, and Bleſſington, borough towns.

6. Louth, containing five baronies; in which are Atherdee, Dundalk, Carlingford, and Dunleer, borough towns; and Drogheda or Treda, Lough, &c.

7. Kildare, containing ten baronies; in which are Kildare, Naas, Ath, and Harry's town, borough towns; the firſt of which is a biſhop's ſee.

8 King's county, containing eleven baronies; in which are Phillip's towns and Benagher, borough towns; Clonmacnoiſe, Bir, &c.

9. Queen's county, containing eight baronies; in which are Maryborough, Balynakill, and Port-Arlington, borough towns.

10. Kilkenny, containing ten baronies; in which are Kilkenny city, and St. Kennis or

St. Canice, or Iriſh town, joined to Kilkenny, Gowran or Goran, Thomaſtown, Enniſteage, Callen, and Knocktoper, borough towns; Kilkenny is a biſhop's ſee, by the title of biſhop of Oſſory.

11. Catherlagh, containing five baronies; in which are Catherlagh and Laughlin, borough towns. Laughlin is a biſhop's ſee, united to Ferns.

12. Wexford, containing nine baronies; in which are Wexford, New Roſs, Enniſcorthy, Fethard, Gory, alias Newborough, Bannow, Clymines, and Taghmon, borough towns; and Ferns, a biſhop's ſee.

Q. Which are the counties in the province of Munſter.

A. 1. Waterford, containing ſeven baronies; in which are Waterford, Dungarvon, Tallagh, and Liſmore, borough towns. Waterford is a biſhop's ſee, and ſo is Liſmore, which is united to Waterford.

2. Tipperary, containing twelve baronies; in which are Clonmel, Caſhel, and Fethard, borough towns. Caſhel is an archbiſhop's ſee, and Clonmel is the county town.

3. Cork, containing nineteen baronies; in which are Cork city, a biſhop's ſee, and the moſt trading town in the kingdom next to Dublin; Kinſale, Baltimore, Charleville, Caſtlemartyr, Rathcormock, and Doneraile, borough towns; Roſs and Cloyne, biſhop's ſees. The former is united to Cork.

4. Kerry,

4. Kerry, containing eight baronies and three borough towns, viz. Dingle, Tralee, and Ardfert. The laſt is a biſhop's ſee, united to Limerick, as is Aghado, in the ſame county.

5. Limerick, containing eleven baronies and three borough towns, viz. Limerick, Killmallock, and Aſkeyton. The firſt is a biſhop's ſee.

6. Clare or Thomond, containing nine baronies; Ennis a borough town, Killaloe, a biſhop's ſee, Killfenora, formerly a biſhop's ſee, now united to the archbiſhopric of Tuam, and Clare, a market-town.

Q. Which are the counties in the province of Connaught?

A. 1. Gallway, containing ſeventeen baronies and three borough towns, viz. Gallway, Athenry, and Tuam. The laſt is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and Clonfert a biſhop's ſee.

2. Roſcommon, containing ſix baronies, and four borough towns; Roſcommon, Athlone, Boyle, Tulk, and Elphin, a biſhop's ſee.

3. Mayo, containing nine baronies; Caſtlebar, a borough town; Killala, a biſhop's ſee, Mayo, Foxford, &c.

4. Sligoe, containing ſix baronies; Sligoe, a borough town, Achonry, a biſhop's ſee, united to Killala, Caſtleconner, &c.

5. Leitrim, containing five baronies; in which are James town, and Carrick, borough towns, Leitrim, Roſſclogher, &c.*

N. B. The dominions of England were heretofore of larger extent in Europe, ſeveral provinces in France being ſubject to it: at preſent the Engliſh have Gibraltar in Spain, vaſt territories in Hindooſtan and the peninſula of India in Aſia†, ſome few poſſeſſions in Africa, beſides large tracts of land in North America, of greater extent than Great-Britain itſelf; and many iſlands in the Weſt Indies.

LESSON XX.

NORWAY.

Q. What is the ſituation of Norway?

A. Norway is the moſt northern kingdom in Europe; on the north it has the Icy Sea; Sweden on the eaſt; weſt, the Northern Ocean; and the German Ocean ſouth. It lies between latitude

* The chief commodities of Ireland, are cattle, hides, tallow, butter, cheeſe, honey, wax, ſalt, hemp, great quantities of linen, pipe-ſtaves, wool, frize, &c.

Dr. Heylin ſays, the general character of the Iriſh is, that they are generally well made, ſtrong, active, haughty of ſpirit, careleſs of their lives, patient in cold and hunger, conſtant in love, light of belief, greedy of glory. In a word, if they are bad, you ſhall no where find worſe; if they be good, you can hardly meet with better.

† The Engliſh India Company are in poſſeſſion of territories in the Eaſt-Indies of greater extent by far than Great-Britain and Ireland together.

latitude 58° 30″ and 71° 30″, and longitude eaſt from London between 9 and 11.

Q. How is Norway divided?

A. Into four large governments, viz. Aggarthus, Berghen, Drontheim, and Wardhus, in which is the Norway Finmark, or Lapland. The capital is Berghen.

Q. What other places belong to Norway?

A. The iſland of Iceland and Fero; Iceland is divided into four parts, the capital is Skalhot; the iſles of Fero only have ſome villages and hamlets *.

LESSON XXI.

DENMARK.

Q. How is the kingdom of Denmark ſituated?

A. The country is ſurrounded by the ſea, except on the ſouth, where the river Elder ſeparates it from the duchy of Holſtein. On the W. and N. W. is the German Ocean; on the N. E. are the entrances into the Baltic,

* Moſt of the country conſiſts of rocks, foreſts, and mountains; in the vallies they have a good breed of black cattle, and little horſes.

Their commodities are deals, maſts, pitch, tar, iron, copper, dried fiſh, train oil, filberts, butter, tallow, hides, and furs. They have no corn in the northern parts, and but little in the ſouth: ſo that the poor eat dry fiſh inſtead of bread, and the rich get corn in exchange for their commodities. Their only rivers that carry veſſels are Teno in the north, and Galliva on the ſouth, but they have many creeks and harbours.

named Categat, and the Sound; and on the eaſt, the Baltic itſelf.

Q. Of what extent is Denmark?

A. It lies between latitude 54° 30″ and 57° 30″ north, and betwixt 8° 45″ and 12° eaſt longitude of London.

Q. How is Denmark divided?

A. Into continent weſtward, and iſlands to to the eaſt.

Q. What part of Denmark is on the continent?

A. The peninſula of Jutland, formerly called Cimbria, the ſouth part of which is the duchy of Sleſwick, beyond which is Holſtein, now entirely poſſeſſed by the King of Denmark.

Q. Which are the iſlands of Denmark?

A. Zealand*, Funen, Langeland, Laland, Falſter, and ſome leſs conſiderable in the Baltic ſea; it has alſo ſome in the ocean.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Denmark?

A. Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom, in the iſle of Zealand; Elſineur, by the ſtraits of the Sound; Odenſey, in the iſland of Funen; Alburgh, Arhuſen, Rypen, and Sleſwick.

Q. What is the ſtrait of the Sound?

A. A nar-

* They have belonged to the crown of Denmark ever ſince the year 1387; the heir of their crown having married Margaret the heireſs of Denmark; ſince that they have been governed by viceroys.

The people in general are reckoned clowniſh, but induſtrious, honeſt, ſtrong, brave, and civil to ſtrangers.

A. A narrow channel of the ſea, which forms the entrance to the Baltic.

Q. What is the government and religion of Denmark?

A. The government at preſent is an abſolute monarchy? the religion is the Lutheran Proteſtant, introduced in 1539. It is under the direction of ſix biſhops, who reſide at Copenhagen, Odenſey, Wyburg, Alburg, Rypen, and Arhuſen. There are very few Catholics in Denmark*.

[N. B. *Rehearſe the foregoing leſſons.*]

LESSON XXII.

SWEDEN.

Q. What is the ſituation of Sweden?

A. Sweden has Ruſſia on the eaſt; Norway and Denmark on the weſt; the Baltic ſea on the ſouth; and Norway on the north.

Q. How is Sweden divided?

A. Sweden contains Sweden proper, Gothland, Schonen, Bahus, Nordelles, Finland, Ingria, Swediſh Livonia, Swediſh Lapland.

Q. What elſe is worthy of note in Sweden?

A. Some iſlands; viz. Aland, Gothland, and Ocland; the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia: ſome conſiderable towns, which are Stockholm the

* The ſoil of this country is very good for corn and paſturage: here is much fiſh, wild-fowl, and moſt kinds of wild beaſts. Their chief commodities are fiſh, tallow, furniture for ſhips, ox-hides, buck-ſkins, fir-wood, and wainſcot.

the capital; Upſal and Lunden, both archiepiſcopal ſees; Abo, Gottenburgh, and Bahus. The Government was deſpotic till the death of Charles XII. ſince which it has been governed by the King and four eſtates* of the kingdom, viz. nobleſſe, clergy, burghers, and peaſants, which compoſe the ſenate of the kingdom; and the religion is, as in Denmark, the Lutheran Proteſtant, under the direction of the archbiſhop of Upſal and ſeven biſhops†.

LESSON XXIII.

Moscovy or Russia.

Q. How is Moſcovy divided?

A. Into north and ſouth, which contain thirty-four provinces, eighteen in the north, and ſixteen in the ſouth.

Q. What

* A great revolution happened in the year 1772, thoſe called the Eſtates having greatly abuſed their power to the diſſatisfaction of the majority of the people, the preſent king aſſumed the powers inveſted in their kings by the antient conſtitution, without any effuſion of blood.

† The country abounds with lakes; moſt of the rivers riſe from the lakes or from the mountains of Norway; but none of them are navigible, being extremely rapid in their courſe, or obſtructed with cataracts and rocks.

Their iſlands are ſo numerous in and about the lakes and gulfs, and on the coaſt of the Baltic, that ſeveral thouſands of them are reckoned to be inhabited, and the reſt are deſert rocks.

The air is very cold, their winter laſts nine months, they have neither ſpring nor autumn.

The heat of the ſummer, which immediately ſucceeds the winter, is almoſt as intolerable as the cold; it comes ſuddenly, and

Q. What is worthy of notice in Muſcovy?

A. The city of Moſcow, the capital of Peterburgh, a town entirely new-built by the Czar Peter I. in Ingria; Archangel, a town formerly of great trade, but the chief of it is now transferred to Peterſburgh; Smolenſko and Kiow, on the frontier of Poland: the lakes Ladoga, Onega, and Belia: the rivers Wolga, Nieper, Don, and Dwina. The government is deſpotic; the ſovereign is ſtiled Czar, or Czarina, but more frequently of late Emperor, and Empreſs. This very extenſive empire has greatly increaſed in trade, wealth, and populouſneſs, during the preſent century.

The religion by law eſtabliſhed is that of the Greek Church, under a patriarch and ſeveral archbiſhops and biſhops.

LESSON

and is ſo intenſe as often to ſet the woods on fire, yet the air is generally clear and dry, and very wholeſome.

The country abounds with copper and iron mines, and ſupplies moſt part of Europe with thoſe commodities, as alſo with maſts, planks, oak, deal boards, hemp, tallow, &c.

* We muſt diſtinguiſh between the empire of Muſcovy or Ruſſia, and the country properly ſo called.

The empire extends from the gulf of Livonia, or Riga, on the weſt, to the ſea of Japan or Corea eaſt; the whole length almoſt of the north part of Europe and Aſia from weſt to eaſt; and from the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas on the ſouth, the Icy or great Tartarian ocean on the north; and to the frontiers of China upon the ſouth-eaſt; according to the map ſent by Yſbrand Ides, the Czar's ambaſſador, to China; by which, it appears that the length of the empire from eaſt to weſt, is about 4300 miles, and the breadth from ſouth to north, about 1800.

But

LESSON XXIV.

POLAND.

Q. What is the ſituation of Poland?

A. It lies between lat. 48 and 55° north, and between longitude 14 and 32° eaſt from London.

Q. What are the boundaries of Poland?

A. On the eaſt, little Tartary and part of Ruſſia; on the weſt, Sileſia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania; on the north, part of Ruſſia, Livonia, and the Baltic ſea; and on the ſouth, Hungary, Tranſylvania, and Moldavia.

Q. Of

But Muſcovy in Europe, reaches only from the gulf of Riga on the weſt, to the rivers Iris and Oby, or Muſcovite Tartary on the eaſt, viz. from longitude eaſt from London 24° 40′ to 60°; and from the Euxine or Black Sea, on the ſouth, lat. 46°, to the farthermoſt known parts of Nova Zembla, on the north, in latitude of 76°.

The Ruſſian foreſts conſiſt chiefly of fir and birch, which are reckoned the talleſt trees, and the beſt ſuited for maſts of any in the world.

The air of this country is exceſſive cold, eſpecially in the northern parts, where the ice and ſnow generally continue nine months, but in the ſouthern provinces they are in ſummer ſubject to ſcorching heats for ſix weeks together.

The Ruſſians are generally of vigorous and hale conſtitutions, rude, deceitful, and very ignorant; but within the laſt 50 years, through the great encouragement of the Czar and his ſucceſſors, they are greatly improved in arts and ſciences, and are become well ſkilled in the art of war, which they have lately carried on with great ſucceſs againſt the Turks.

Q. Of what extent is Poland?

A. The greateſt extent from Tranſylvania ſouth, to Livonia on the north, is 600 miles; and from Germany on the weſt, to Ruſſia on the eaſt, is 781 miles.

Q. How is Poland divided?

A. Into the kingdom of Poland, which contains twenty-two palatinates; and the duchy of Lithuania, which contains nine palatinates and ſeven governments called Captain's Places.

Q. What is worthy of notice in Poland?

A. The chief cities are Cracow, the capital; Warſaw, the king's place of reſidence; Vilna, capital of Lithuania; Dantzick, a free and trading town, which, till of late years, was under the protection of Poland; Poſnania, Sendomir, and Caminietz. The government is elective monarchical mixt. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Catholic, under ſeveral archbiſhops and biſhops; the archbiſhop of Gneſna is the primate†.

LESSON

* Poland has been for ſome years in a moſt calamitous ſituation by inteſtine diviſions, wherein much blood has been ſhed, and has been diſmembered of ſome of its moſt valuable provinces by the emperor of Germany, the empreſs of Ruſſia, and the king of Pruſſia.

† In Poland a gentleman and nobleman is the ſame thing. They are ſovereign princes on their own eſtates, and have the power of life and death over their tenants.

The Poliſh ladies are modeſt, and very ſubmiſſive to their huſbands, and aſk upon their knee for every thing they want.

The peaſants are born ſlaves, and ſold by their maſters as appurtenances to the eſtate.

LESSON XXV.

HUNGARY.

Q. What are the boundaries of Hungary?

A. It contains a part of Pannonia, with ſome of ancient Germany and Dacia; is now bounded on the eaſt by Tranſylvania; on the weſt by Auſtria; on the north by Polonia proper; on the ſouth by Sclavonia. It lies between lat. 45 and 49° north, and between 16 and 23° longitude eaſt from the meridian of London.

Q. How is Hungary divided?

A. Into Upper* and Lower†, by the river Danube and Sclavonia, to which Tranſylvania may be added.

Q. What is worthy of notice in Hungary?

A. The rivers Danube (the greateſt in Europe) Drava and Sava. The principal towns Buda the capital, Preſburg, Gran, or Strigonium, Great Warradin, Tockay, Eſſeck, Temeſwaer, Hermanſtad, capital of Tranſylvania, and Belgrade, capital of Servia. The Roman Catholic religion is predominant, but there are many Lutherans and Calviniſts in the country.

LESSON

* The principal places in the Upper Hungary are Preſburgh, Gomorra, Neſhhawſel, Newtra, Cototz, Zentha, Great Warradin, and Temeſwaer.

† The principal places in Lower Hungary, are Buda, Cran, Huhlweſſenbur, Sigeth or Schut, and Rab.

The country abounds with corn, paſturage, and mines of copper, iron, quickſilver, antimony, and ſalt. The men are more addicted to arms than to arts.

LESSON XXVI.

BOHEMIA.

Q. What are the boundaries of the kingdom of Bohemia?

A. It has Franconia and the Upper Palatinate, weſt; Sileſia and Moravia, eaſt; Bavaria and Auſtria, ſouth; and Miſnia and Luſatia, north.

Q. How do you divide Bohemia?

A. Into Bohemia properly ſo called, of which Prague is the capital*; and the marquiſates of Moravia†, of which Gorlitz is the capital. The religion is that of the church of Rome, but there are many Proteſtants in the country.

LESSON XXVII.

PRUSSIA.

Q. What are the boundaries of Pruſſia?

A. It has Courland on the Baltic on the north;

* Prague is 12 miles in circumference, has 100 churches, and as many palaces: the river Muldaw paſſes through the middle of it; here are ſaid to be 5000 Jews, who have nine ſynagogues. Here is an univerſity and a biſhop's ſee; the cathedral is within the royal palace.

† Is about 80 miles long, and 70 broad; and is divided into Upper Luſatia, which belongs to the elector of Saxony, and the Lower to the duke of Saxony-Merſeburgh, all but five cities, which have for a great length of time belonged to the houſe of Brandenburgh.

north; Lithuania on the eaſt; Pomerania on the weſt; and Poland to the ſouth.

Q. What extent is Pruſſia?

A. About 400 miles long, and in ſome parts 160 broad.

Q. How is Pruſſia divided?

A. Into Pruſſia Royal, or Poliſh Pruſſia, and Brandenburg, or Ducal Pruſſia.

Q. Which is the Poliſh, or Royal Pruſſia?

A. That which borders on Pomerania, and great Poland, and did make a part of the kingdom of Poland, but was claimed by the king of Pruſſia, in the year 1772, and is now annexed to that monarchy.

Q. Which is Brandenburg, or Ducal Pruſſia?

A. That which lies along the Baltic ſea, up to Courland, which was erected into a kingdom in the year 1701, when Frederick the third, elector of Brandenburg, was crowned king of Pruſſia.

Q. What does Royal Pruſſia contain?

A. Marianburg, wherein is Elbin; Culm, wherein is Thorn; the biſhopric of Ermeland, wherein is Heilſburg and Wartemburg; and Pomerellen, wherein is Dantzick, a free city.

Q. What belongs to Brandenburgh, or Ducal Pruſſia?

A. Ducal Pruſſia is divided into three Provinces, &c.

1. Sameland, wherein is Koningſberg, Memel, and Pillaw, ſea-port towns, from whence is carried on a large fiſhery of ſturgeon.

2. Natangen,

2. Natangen. wherein is Brandenburg, Roſtenburg, and Iſhanneſburg.

3. Pomerania, wherein is Marienwerder and Gilgenburg.

Q. What is the religion of Pruſſia?

A. Poliſh Pruſſia is partly Roman Catholic, and partly Proteſtant. In Brandenburg Pruſſia they are in general Lutherans.

LESSON XXVIII.

GERMANY.

Q. What are the boundaries of Germany?

A. Germany, or the holy Roman empire, has on the north, the Baltic ſea, Denmark, and the German ocean; on the eaſt, Pruſſia, Poland and Hungary; on the ſouth, Italy and Switzerland; and on the weſt, France, the Spaniſh Netherlands, and the Dutch ſeven United Provinces. It lies between lat. 45° 30″ and 54° 20″ north.

Q. What is Germany?

A. An empire, conſiſting of ſeveral principalities and lordſhips, which are commonly divided into ten circles, 1. Auſtria, 2. Bavaria, 3. Suabia, 4. Franconia, 5. Upper Saxony, 6. Lower Saxony, 7. Weſtphalia, 8. Lower Rhine,

* Pruſſia has many large foreſts, which abound with veniſon and wild fowl: here are alſo ſome buffaloes: the whole country abounds with fine rivers, which yield plenty of moſt kinds of fiſh, and on the ſea coaſts are obtained large quantities of amber.

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Rhine, 9. Upper Rhine, 10. Circle of Burgundy.

Q. What is the firſt Circle, and what does it contain?

A. Auſtria, the largeſt Circle of Germany, has Bohemia and Moravia, north; Bavaria, weſt; Italy on the ſouth; and Hungary on the eaſt. It contains the hereditary countries of the houſe of Auſtria, with the biſhoprics of Trent and Brixen, and other principalities; the capital city is Vienna on the Danube.

Q. What does the circle of Bavaria contain?

A. It is 120 miles long, and 100 broad; the capital city is Munich; Bavaria has Bohemia eaſt; Franconia and Suabia weſt; and Auſtria ſouth. Beſides the duchy and electorate of Bavaria, the Circle of Bavaria contains the archbiſhopric of Saltſburg, the biſhoprics of Frieſingen, Ratiſbon, Paſſaw, and Chirmzee; the provoſtſhip of Berchtolgale, duchy of Newburg, the principality of Sultzbach, and ſome other ſmall ſtates.

Q. What does the Circle of Suabia contain?

A. Suabia has Alſace on the weſt; Switzerland on the ſouth; Bavaria on the eaſt; and Franconia on the north. It contains the duchy of Wirtemburg, marquiſate of Baden, principalities of Hohenzollern and of Fermſtomburg, the abbey of Kempton, provoſtſhip of Elwagen, and other ſmall ſtates.

Q. What does the circle of Franconia contain?

A. It

A. It is ſituated in the centre of the empire, s 120 miles long, and as many broad, is very opulous and fruitful; it has Upper Saxony orth; Bohemia and Bavaria eaſt; Suabia outh. In it are the biſhoprics of Bamburg, Witzburg, and Archſtet; the dominions of he grand maſter of the Teutonic order; the marquiſates of Cullemback and Anſpack; ome counties within the town and territories of Nuremburg.

Q. What does the Circle of Upper Saxony ontain?

A. The duchy and electorate of Saxony; he marquiſate and electorate of Brandenburg. n the firſt are the marquiſate of Miſnia, the ndgraviate of Thuringia, and the principa- ty of Anhault, with Pomerania, and ſeveral tates belonging to other branches of the amily of Saxony.

Q. What does the Circle of Lower Saxony ontain?

A. Lower Saxony has part of Denmark nd the Baltic ſea on the north; Weſtphalia n the weſt; it borders to the ſouthward on he Upper Rhine and Upper Palatinate; and ontains the duchy and electorate of Hanover, he duchies of Brunſwick, Lunenburg, Hol- tein, Mechlenburgh, Saxe Lawenburgh, Mag- eburgh, and Bremen, with the principality of Halberſtad, and biſhoprics of Hildeſheim and Lubec.

Q. What

Q. What does the Circle of Weſtphalia contain?

A. Weſtphalia has the German ocean to the north; Lower Saxony on the eaſt; the United and Spaniſh Netherlands on the weſt; and the Circle of the Upper Rhine to the ſouth. It is about 280 miles from north to ſouth, and about 200 from eaſt to weſt; and contains the biſhoprics of Munſter, Liege, Oſnaburgh, and Panderborn, the duchies of Juliers, Cleves, and Burghen; the principalities of Ferden, Minden, and Oſtfrize; the counties of Marck, Naſſau, and Oldenburgh, with ſome others, beſides the abbies of Corwey and Stavelo.

Q. What does the Circle of the Lower Rhine contain?

A. This Circle has Lorrain, Alſace, and Suabia to the ſouth; the Spaniſh provinces on the weſt; the Upper Rhine, and Franconia to the eaſt; and Weſtphalia to the north. It contains the archbiſhoprics and electorates of Mentz, Triers, and Cologn; the electorate and palatinate of the Rhine; and ſeveral other ſmall ſtates.

Q. Which are the dominions of the Upper Rhine?

A. The landgraviate of Heſſe; duchy of Deuxponts; the Veteravia; the counties of Hanau, Waldeck, and ſome others; with the biſhoprics of Spire and Baſil; and the abbies of Flude and Pruym: to this is alſo added,

the

the county of Montbeillard, which belongs to no circle.

Q. What doth the Circle of Burgundy contain?

A. The Circle of Burgundy, which is now much contracted, contained, Franche Comté and the ſeventeen provinces of the Low-Countries; But Franche Comté belongs now to France, and all which now belongs to the Circle is the principal part of the duchies of Brabant, Limburg and Luxemburg, with part of the counties of Flanders, Hainault, Namur, and ſome of the upper quarters of Guelders.

LESSON XXIX.

Sequel to GERMANY.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Germany?

A. Though Germany, as already obſerved, has no capital town, yet it contains many conſiderable cities.

Q. Which are the chief?

A. Vienna, in Lower Auſtria, has long been the reſidence of the emperor of that houſe: Mentz, Triers and Cologn, which are the capital cities of the three eccleſiaſtical electorates; Munich, capital of Bavaria; Dreſden of Saxony; Berlin of Brandenburg; Heidleburg of the Palatinate; and Hanover the capital of the electorate of the ſame name.

Q. What other conſiderable towns are in Germany?

A. Several free and imperial towns: Hamburgh; Cologn, which is independent of its elector; Augſburgh, Nuremburg, Frankfort, on the Maine, Lubec, Ratiſbon, Hilbron, and ſome others.

Q. Are there no other towns worthy notice in Germany?

A. There are Bremen, Magdeburgh, Brunſwick, Leipſick, Munſter, Leige, Wiltzburg, Bamburg, Stetin, Duſſeldorp, and many others, ſubject to different princes of the empire.

Q. Which are the chief rivers of Germany?

A. The Danube, which runs through the greateſt part of Germany, from eaſt to weſt; the Rhine, which parts it from France on the weſt; the Elbe, which riſes in Bohemia, and running in a north-weſt direction diſcharges itſelf into the north ſea; the Oder, which has its ſource on the borders of Moravia and Sileſia; the Maeſe which riſes in France; and the Moſelle, in Lorrain.

Q. What are the predominant forms of religion in Germany?

A. The Catholic, the Lutheran, and Calviniſtical, each prevail in different parts of Germany. The Catholic in the hereditary dominions of the houſe of Auſtria, in Bavaria, in the Palatinate, in the three eccleſiaſtical electorates

electorates, in the epiſcopal principalities, or abbies, and in ſome imperial towns.

Q. In what ſtates are the Lutheran and Calviniſtical opinions predominant?

A. Lutheraniſm, which began in Germany in the year 1517, is adhered to in the Circles of Upper and Lower Saxony; in part of Weſtphalia, Suabia, and the Upper Rhine. Calviniſm, which began in France about the year 1530, is predominant in the ſtates of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, the electorate of Brunſwick, Lunenburg, Holſtein, duchy of Mecklenburg, the county of Hainau, electorate of Brandendnrg, and many parts of Weſtphalia.

LESSON XXX.

*SWITZERLAND or SWISSERLAND**.

Q. What is Switzerland?

A. Switzerland or Swiſſerland, is a country poſſeſſed by ſmall independent ſtates, called the Thirteen Cantons, which are under different forms of government; ſome being governed by a few principle people, or an ariſtocracy; and others by magiſtrates choſen by the people, or a democracy; all theſe

* This country lies the higheſt of any in Europe, which cauſes the air to be thin and wholeſome; but it is mountainous, eſpecially toward the ſouth, and not very fruitful.

Cantons are united together for mutual defence, by what is called the Helvetic league or confederacy.

Q. How is Switzerland ſituated?

A. It has Alſace and Suabia in Germany on the north; Italy on the ſouth; Franche Comté on the weſt; and Tyrol on the eaſt. It is 125 miles north and ſouth. and 207 eaſt and weſt, including the Griſon's country, with the allies of the Switzers.

Q. How is Switzerland divided?

A. Into Switzerland, properly ſo called, which contains the Thirteen Cantons; into allies of the Switzers; ſubjects of the Switzers; and ſubjects of the allies.

Q. Which are the Thirteen Cantons?

A. Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Ury, Schwitz, Underwalden, Zug, Glaris, Baſil, Friburgh, Soleure, Schafhauſen, and Appenzel, each of which has a capital town or borough.

Q. Who are the allies of the Switzers?

A. The abbey of St. Gall, with the country of the Griſons; the Valais; the biſhop of Baſil; the republic of Geneva, with the counties of Neufchatel and Vallenghin.

Q. What territories are the ſubjects of the Switzers?

A. The counties of Baden, the bailiwicks of Rheinthal, Sargens, Gaſter, Retznach, and the Rappaſchwyl, with the Thurgau, Reinthal, the ſeven bailiwicks of Italy, and what are ſtyled the Free Provinces.

Q. Who

Q. Who are ſubjects of the allies?

A. The Valteline, the counties of Chiavenn and Bormio, the Tockenburgh, and the Lower Valais.

Q. Which are the moſt conſiderable towns in Switzerland?

A. Zurich, Baſil, Lucerne, Friburgh, Soleure, Geneva, and Lauſanne.

Q. What elſe is remarkable in Switzerland?

A. The lakes of Geneva, Conſtance, Neufchatel, and Zurich; the rivers Rhine, Rhone, Inn, Adda, and Teſin: theſe having their ſources in thoſe mountains of the Alps which are chiefly occupied by the Switzers.

Q. What is the predominant form of religion in Switzerland?

A. The Roman Catholic in the ſeven leſſer Cantons; the Proteſtant in thoſe of Zurich, Berne, Baſil, and Schafhauſen; thoſe of Glaris and Appenzel admit both communions; Calviniſm prevails in Geneva, but every other mode of worſhip is tolerated there.

LESSON XXXI.

FRANCE.

Q. What is the government of France?

A. France, the largeſt and beſt ſituated kingdom in Europe, was, until very lately, an abſolute monarchy; heretofore it was moderated by the aſſembly of the States, which

anſwered in ſome meaſure to the Engliſh parliaments, being derived from the ſame origin.

Q. What are the boundaries of France*.

A. The mountains of the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean ſea to the ſouth; Germany, Switzerland, and Savoy to the eaſt; the Netherlands or Low Countries to the north; and the ocean to the weſt.

Q. Which are the chief mountains of France?

A. Beſides the Alps, which divide it from Italy, the Pyrenean mountains, which part it from Spain, and the hills of Voſge, on the borders of Franche Comté and Alſace: there are high mountains in Auvergne and the Cevennes.

Q. Which are the principal rivers in France?

A. The Seine, the Loire, the Rhone, and the Garonne: theſe are all navigable except the Rhone, which is extremely rapid. There is alſo a Canal carried through the province of Languedoc, which forms a junction between the Atlantic ocean and Mediterranean ſea.

Q. What is the religion of France?

A. The religion by law eſtabliſhed is that of the church of Rome, proteſtants being entirely

* It lies betwixt lat. 42d. 35m. and 50d. 57m. north. The greateſt extent from the frontiers of Catalonia on the ſouth, to Calais on the north, is 560 miles; but it is very much indented on the eaſt and weſt; the greateſt breadth in that direction from the point of land weſtward of Breſt, to the frontiers of Alſace is about 428 miles.

tirely excluded by the revocation of the edict of Nantz; but a few years ſince a royal edict relieved ſuch as diſſented from the Romiſh faith from ſome of their grievances, and the wonderful revolution which has ſince taken place in that kingdom, has put all ſubjects upon an equal footing.

Q. How is France divided?

A. Into thirty-ſix generalities or intendencies; of which ſix are to the north; eight to the ſouth; ſeventeen to the central or middle; three are ſituated in Germany; and two in the Low Countries.

Q. Which are the generalities of the north and what do they contain?

[N. B. *Repeat this Queſtion to each.*]

A. (1.) Picardy, (2.) Champagne, (3.) Iſle of France, (4.) Paris, (5.) Normandy, and (6.) Brittany or Bretagne.

1. Picardy contains the towns of Amiens, Abbeville, Calais, and Bologne.

2. Champagne contains the towns of Troyes, Chalons, Rheims, Sens, and Meaux.

3. The iſle of France contains the following palaces and remarkable places; Verſailles, Marli, Fontainbleau, Mudon, St. Cloud, Senlis, Soiſſons, St. Dennis, Noyon, Laon, Beauvais, St. Germains, and St. Cyr.

4. Paris contains the capital of the kingdom, where is an univerſity; it is alſo the ſeat of the firſt parliament in France.

5. Normandy contains Rouen, Caen, Cherburg, Havre de Grace, and Harfleur.

6. Brittany contains Rennes, Nantes, St. Malo, Breſt: the iſland of Belliſle, is likewiſe under this government.

LESSON XXXII.

Continuation of FRANCE.

Q. Which are the middle generalities or governments in France?

A. (1.) Orleannois, (2.) Burgundy, (3.) Franche Comté, (4.) Main and Perche, (5.) Anjou, (6.) Saumur, (7.) Berry, (8.) Touraine, (9.) Nivernois, (10.) Bourbon, (11.) Limouſin, (12.) La Marche, (13.) Poictou and Aunis, (14.) Saintonge and Augoumois, (16.) Auvergne, and (17.) Lionnois.

1. Orleannois contains Orleans, Chartres, Blois, Chambord, and Montargis,.

2. Burgundy contains Dijon, Autrin, Auxerre, and Trevouxe.

3. Franche Comté contains Beſançon, Salines, Dole, and Gray.

4. The united government of Main and Perche contains Mans, Lavel, and Perche.

5. Anjou contains the capital of Angen; and Saumur, a capital of the ſame name.

7. Berry, or Berre, and Touraine contain Bourges, Iſſoudun, Tours, and Amboiſe.

9. Nivernois

9. Nivernois and Bourbonnois contain Nevers, Clameci, and Moulins.

11. The two governments of Limouſin and La Marche contain Lemoges, Tulle, Brize, la Gaillarde and Gueret.

13. Poictou and Aunis contain Poitiers, Nicort, Lucon, Rochford, and Rochelle: the iſle of Oleron is likewiſe included in the government of Aunis.

14. The government of Saintonge and Augoumois contains Saintes, Pous, St. John d'Angeli, Augoumois, Angouleſme, and Coignac.

16. Auvernge contains St. Flour, Aurillac, and Clermont.

17. The capital of the Lionnois is Lyons.

LESSON XXXIII.

Concluſion of FRANCE.

Q. Which are the ſouthern generalities or governments of France?

A. (1.) Provence, (2.) Dauphiné, (3.) Languedoc, (4.) Rouſillon, and (5.) Foix, (6.) Guienne, (7.) Gaſcony, (8.) Lower Navarre and Berne.

1. Provence contains Aix, Arles, Marſeilles, Toulon, Antibes and Orange.

2. Dauphiné contains Grenoble, Briançon, Ambrun, Vienne, and Valence.

3. Languedoc

3. Languedoc contains Thoulouſe, its capital, Narbonne, Montpelier, and Niſmes.

4. The government of Rouſillon, and Foix, have Perpignan in the one and Foix in the other.

6. Guienne has Bourdeaux, Perigueux, Agen, and Montauban; Gaſcony contains Auch and Bayonne.

8. Lower Navarre and Berne have the town of St. Jean Pied de Port, Pau, Oleron, and Navarreens.

Q. What principalities are encloſed within the limits of France?

A. The Venaſſin county, belonging to the Pope; in which are the archbiſhopric of Avignon, with the biſhoprics of Vaiſon, Cavaillon, and Carpentras; the principality and biſhopric of Orange, which was re-united to the crown of France at the death of William III. of England.

Q. What are the three governments lying in Germany?

A. Alſace; Lorrain and Bar, Meſſin or Metz.

Q. What are the principal places in each?

A. Straſburg and Colmar, in Alſace; Nancy and L'unebille, in Lorrain; Bar la Duc, in Bar; and Metz, in Meſſin.

Q. What are the poſſeſſions of France in the Low Countries?

A. The county of Artois; in which are Arras, Aire, and St. Omers. French Flanders

ders; in which are Gravelines, L'Iſle, Douay, Cambray, Chateau, Chambriſis, Valenciennes, and Dunkirk. A part of Hainault, and a part of Luxemburgh, are likewiſe annexed to that kingdom.

Q. Has not the crown of France ſome other dominions?

A. It holds many valuable iſlands in the Weſt Indies; the Mauritius and Iſle of France in Africa, with ſome forts and ſettlements on the Senegal river. On the Aſiatic continent it has likewiſe ſeveral poſſeſſions. Each of theſe will be ſpoken of in its proper place*.

[N. B. *Rehearſe the ſix foregoing leſſons.*]

* The air of France is very healthy, the ſoil productive of all ſorts of corn and excellent wine; hemp, flax, and ſaffron is alſo obtained: ſilk is procured by the breed of the ſilk-worm in the ſouthern provinces; in which part likewiſe light woollen goods are chiefly manufactured.

The general character of the people is, that they are polite, active, and inconſtant, with much fluency and volubility of ſpeech; they have a graceful and winning deportment; are airy and gallant. Both gentlemen and citizens live more ſparingly in their diet than the Engliſh, feeding chiefly on boiled meats and ſoups. They are diſtinguiſhed for a ready conception, and by their attainments in literature, arts, and ſciences. The women of this country are conſpicuous for their wit, good ſenſe, and cultivated underſtandings. The French are a brave people, fond of glory, and act from a nice ſenſe of honour. They are well ſkilled in the military art, have of late made conſiderable advances in manufactures and commerce, and have become powerful at ſea.

LESSON XXXIV.

The Low-Countries.

Q. What are the Low-Countries?

A. Seventeen provinces, ſituated north of France, and weſt of Germany, which are now ſubject to different ſovereigns, and are divided into the United Provinces, Auſtrian Netherlands, and French Netherlands.

Q. What is the number of the United Provinces?

A. Seven, which are called States General of the United Provinces, or of Holland, viz. Guelders and Zutphen, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Frieſland, Overyſſel and Groninghen; to which muſt be added ſome acquired countries, as Dutch Brabant, Dutch Flanders, and part of Limburgh*.

Q. What other dominions are ſubject to the States General?

A. Some iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and many very valuable iſlands in the South Eaſtern

* They lie between lat. 51d. 20m. and 53d. 26m. north; ſo that the extent north and ſouth is 126 miles, the breadth very unequal, the greateſt extent from eaſt to weſt, from the mouth of the Maes, to the frontiers of Munſter, is 105. They are called the united Provinces, becauſe of their union or rather confederacy, entered into at Utrecht for the defence of their liberties againſt the Spaniards in the year 1574.

Eaſtern parts of Aſia, ſuch as the Spice Iſlands and the ſettlement of Batavia on the iſland of Java. On the continent of India they have Negapatam, on the Coromandel coaſt; and Hughley in Bengal. In Africa they have the important ſettlement at the Cape of Good Hope.

Q. Which are the chief towns of the United Provinces?

A. Amſterdam, the moſt trading town of Europe, next to London; Rotterdam; Leyden, an univerſity; Delft, and the Hague in the province of Holland; Middleburgh, Fluſhing, Zuruckzee in Zealand; and Nimeguen in Gueldres.

Q. Which are the other towns of the United Provinces?

A. Utrecht, a large city in the province of the ſame name; Lewerden, and Franeker, in Frieſland; Daventer in Overyſſel; and Groninghen in the province of that name, which is alſo an univerſity.

Q. Which are the towns acquired by the United Provinces?

A. Boiſleduc, Crave, and Breda, in Brabant; Maeſtricht in the territory of Liege, one of the ſtrongeſt towns in Europe; Sluice, and Hulſt, in Flanders; and Walkemburg, in the duchy of Limbourg.

LESSON

LESSON XXXV.

Sequel of the Low-COUNTRIES.

Q. Which are the provinces of the Auſtrian Netherlands?

A. The duchy of Brabant, the marquiſate of the holy empire, lordſhip of Mechlin, the duchies of Limbourg, part of Luxemburgh and Gueldres, with the counties of Flanders; part of the county of Hainault, and the town of Namur.

Q. Which are the chief towns of the Auſtrian Netherlands?

A. Bruſſels, the capital of all theſe provinces; Louvain an univerſity; Limbourg, Luxemburg, a very ſtrong town; Oſtend Nieuport, Mons, Mechlin, an archbiſhopric, and Antwerp, once a very rich and well-built town; Ruremond, Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Namur, and Tournay*.

Q. What provinces of the Netherlands are ſubject to France?

A. All Artois, part of Flanders, and Hainault, of which we have made mention before.

LESSON

* Theſe dominions formerly belonged to the crown of Spain, but were conquered by the confederates in the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, and given to the houſe of Auſtria, by the treaty of Utrecht; the government is by a viceroy, aſſiſted by a council of three.

LESSON XXXVI.

SPAIN.

Q. How is Spain* ſituated?

A. It has the bay of Biſcay and the kingdom of France on the north, Portugal and the Atlantic on the weſt, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic on the ſouth; (from France it is ſeparated by the Pyrenees) and the Mediterranean on the eaſt.

Q. How is the kingdom of Spain divided?

A. It may be divided ſeveral ways; Firſt, into the kingdom of Caſtile, and that of Arragon. Second, according to the eccleſiaſtical provinces. Third, into north and ſouth, which laſt we ſhall follow, as being moſt in uſe.

Q. How many provinces does north Spain contain?

A. Eight, viz. Navarre, Leon, Old Caſtile, Arragon, Gallicia, the principality of the Aſturias, Biſcay, and Catalonia; the four firſt had heretofore the title of kingdoms.

Q. Which

* Spain lies between lat. 35d. 10m. and 43d. 10m. north, and between weſt longitude 9d. 40m. and eaſt longitude 3d. 10m.

Is 490 miles from the ſtraits of Gibraltar to Cape de Las Pennas, and 445 eaſt and weſt, where broadeſt, from the borders of Portugal to Cape Palafugel in Catalonia, but is much indented by the ſea and Portugal.

Q. Which are the provinces of South Spain?

A. There are ſix of them, viz. New-Caſtile, Andaluſia, Valentia, Murcia, and Granada; the laſt four had alſo the titles of kingdoms; and poſſeſſed the iſlands of Majorca and Minorca.

Q. Which are the chief towns of New Spain?

A. Pampelona is the capital of Navarre: Leon of the province of the ſame name, in which is alſo Salamanca, an univerſity; in Old Caſtile, are Burgos, Valladolid, and Segovia; in Arragon, Sarragoſſa, the capital, and Tarragon.

Q. Which are the other towns of North Spain?

A. St. Jago-di-Compoſtella, in Galicia; Oviedo, in Aſturias; Bilboa and St. Sebaſtian, in Biſcay; in Catalonia, a large and fruitful province, the chief towns are Barcelona, Girona, Lerida, Tarragon, and Tortoſa.

Q. Which are the chief towns of South Spain?

A. In New Caſtile are Madrid, a large well-built town, the capital of all Spain; Toledo, heretofore the capital, a rich archbiſhopric; Alcala, an univerſity; and the Eſcurial, the king of Spain's palace.

Q. Name the other towns of South Spain?

A. Seville, Cadiz or Cales, a town of great trade; Gibraltar, in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and Corduba, in Andaluſia; Valentia and Alicant, in Valentia; Murcia and Carthagena

Carthagena, in Murcia; Granada and Malaga, in Granada; Majorca is the capital of the iſland of that name; and Port Mahon is in Minorca.

LESSON XXXVII.

Sequel of SPAIN.

Q. Which are the eccleſiaſtical provinces of Spain?

A. They are eight in number, under as many archbiſhops, namely, Toledo, primate of all Spain; Burgos, Compoſtella, Seville, Granada, Sarragoſſa, Tarragon, and Valentia, with forty-four biſhops under them.

Q. Which are the rivers in Spain?

A. The chief rivers of Spain, all of which riſe in it, are the Minho, the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadino, and the Guadalquivir, which run into the ocean; the Ebro, the Xucar, and the Segura, which run into the Mediterranean.

Q. What are the mountains of Spain?

A. The Pyrenean, which parts it from France; the mountains of Aſturia, and ſeveral others in the kingdom of Leon, in Eſtramadura, and in New Caſtile.

Q. Which are the iſlands of Spain?

A. The chief iſlands ſubject to Spain, are thoſe of Bayonne in the ocean, on the borders of Galicia; in the Mediterranean ſea, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica; Sardinia, with the title of

of a kingdom, did alſo belong to Spain, but has for many years been poſſeſſed by the Duke of Savoy.

Q. Has Spain no other dominions?

A. It has ſeveral forts and iſlands in Africa, ſome iſlands in Aſia, and large dominions in America, of which more hereafter*.

LESSON XXXVIII.

PORTUGAL†.

Q. What is Portugal?

A. An hereditary kingdom, ſeveral times parted from Spain, and is divided into Portugal, properly ſo called, and Algarva, which had alſo heretofore the title of a kingdom.

Q. What

* The government of Spain is monarchical, and females ſucceed on failure of males.

The people are grave, haughty, averſe to labour, brave with elevated notions of honour, amorous, but extremely jealous of their women, whom they guard and immure with great auſterity; revengeful, and in gratifying their revenge they ſometimes have reſource to aſſaſſination. They are moderate in their diet, but ſo habituated to indolence, that their minds are but little cultivated, and the country for the laſt and preſent century has furniſhed few inſtances of men who have excelled in arts, ſciences, or any branch of literature.

Their religion is that of the church of Rome, and they have a very ſevere inquiſition againſt the exerciſe of any other.

† The government, religion, language, and people are much like thoſe of Spain. They have an inquiſition, and are accounted the greateſt bigots of the Roman church.

Q. What are the boundaries of Portugal?

A. Portugal has Galicia on the north, the reſt of Spain eaſt, and the Atlantic on the weſt and ſouth; it is 330 miles from north to ſouth, and about 130 where broadeſt, from eaſt to weſt, including Algarva.

Q. What provinces are in Portugal?

A. Five ſmall ones, viz. the Enter-Douro and Minho, Traſos-Monta, Beira, Eſtramadura, and Alentejo.

Q. What are the chief towns of thoſe provinces?

A. Liſbon, an archbiſhopric, the capital of Eſtramadura, and of the whole kingdom, a rich, trading, well-peopled city on the Tagus, two leagues from the ſea; Braga, another archbiſhopric, with the biſhoprics of Oporto, Lamego, Miranda, Viſeo, Guarda, Conimbria, an univerſity, Leira, Portalegro, and Elvas.

Q. What other towns are in thoſe provinces?

A. Ponte-de-lima, Guimaranes, Braganza, Aveiro, Almeida, Caſtle-blanco, Setubal, and Beja.

Q. What does Algarva contain?

A. Algarva is a ſmall province on the ſea-coaſt. Its towns are Tavira the capital, Faro a biſhopric, Lago, Villanova, and the borough of St. Vincent.

Q. What other dominions has Portugal?

A. The Azores or Weſtern iſlands, ſome forts on the continent of Africa, Goa in Aſia, and

and Braſil in South America; from the laſt of which flow moſt of the riches of Portugal.

LESSON XXXIX.

Savoy.

Q. What is Savoy?

A. An independent principality, formerly divided into ſix parts, viz. the duchies of Geneva, Chablais, and Savoy; the counties of Tarantaiſe and Maurien; and the barony of Fauſſigny: but Geneva has long been an independent republic. Savoy now makes a part of the dominions of the king of Sardinia.

Q. What are its chief towns?

A. Chambery, the capital, with a parliament for Savoy; the biſhopric of Annecy; Montmelian; Moutiers, an archbiſhopric; and St. John of Maurien, the ſee of a biſhop.

LESSON XL.

Italy.

Q. What is Italy*?

A. Italy is one of the fineſt and moſt conſiderable countries in Europe: It is a peninſula, having

* Italy, including the duchy of Savoy, lies betwixt lat. 37d. 35m. and 46d. 20m. north, the length from north eaſt to ſouth weſt is about 910 Italian miles, the greateſt breadth from the frontiers of Savoy to thoſe of Germany, is near 400; but the greateſt breadth in ſome other places is not above

having the Alps on the north, all the reſt being ſurrounded by the Mediterranean and Adriatic ſeas.

Q. How is Italy divided?

A. Into three parts, north, middle, and ſouth: each of which is ſubdivided into ſeveral ſtates and principalities.

Q. Which are the ſtates of the north of Italy?

A. Piedmont, Montſerrat, the republics of Genoa and Lucca, the duchies of Milan, Parma, Placentia, Mantua, Modena, and Mirandola; with the dominions of the republic of Venice.

Q. Which are the ſtates of the middle part of Italy?

A. The great duchy of Tuſcany, and the eccleſiaſtical ſtates, both which, eſpecially the laſt, contain ſeveral principalities.

Q. Which are the ſtates of the ſouth of Italy?

A. The kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, more conſiderable in hiſtory than by their extent or revenues.

Q. How

above 185; it has part of Switzerland and Germany on the north, the Mediterranean on the weſt, and part of Germany and the Adriatic ſea on the eaſt.

Italy is under many ſovereigns, the chief are the Pope, the king of Naples and Sicily, of the royal family of Spain; the duke of Tuſcany, of the houſe of Auſtria; the king of Sardinia, who is duke of Savoy; the republics of Venice and Genoa, the dukes of Parma and Modena, and the ſmall republic of Lucca.

Q. How is Piedmont divided?

A. Into four parts, viz. Piedmont properly ſo called, the duchy of Aoſta, the county of Nice, and the lordſhip of Verceil.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Piedmont?

A. Turin, the capital, an archbiſhopric, and the place of reſidence of the ſovereign; Ivræa, Pignerol, Mondovi, Foſſano, Saluzzo, Aſti, Aoſta, Nice, a ſea-port, and Verceil.

Q. What is Montſerrat?

A. A duchy, heretofore divided into Montſerrat of Savoy, and that of Mantua, both which now belong to the ſame prince, who is alſo king of Sardinia. Cazal, a diſmantled town, is the capital; the others are Trino, Alba, and Acqui.

[N.B. *Rehearſe the ſix foregoing Leſſons.*]

LESSON XLI.

Continuation of ITALY.

Q. How is the republic of Genoa divided?

A. The ſtates of Genoa, which on one ſide are bounded by the Mediterranean ſea, and on the other by the Appenine mountains, which there begin to riſe, are divided into eaſt and weſt. Genoa, a moſt magnificent and trading city, is the capital, and has a fine harbour.

Q. What

Q. What other towns are in the ſtate of Genoa?

A. Oneglia; St. Remo; Savona, heretofore a good ſea-port; the biſhoprics of Novi; Vintimiglia; and Albenga; beſides Monaco and Finale, which are encloſed within the limits of the ſtates of Genoa: but Monaco is under the protection of France, and Finale belongs to the emperor.

Q. What is contained in the republic of Lucca?

A. This republic is of ſmall extent, and has nothing conſiderable but Lucca, a biſhop's ſee moderately peopled, and of ſome traffic.

Q. How is the duchy of Milan divided?

A. This is one of the moſt conſiderable duchies of Europe, and is divided into thirteen territories, viz. Milan, Pavia, Novaria, Como, Lodi, Cremona, Tortona, Aleſſandria, the county of Anghierra, Lumellina, Bobio, Vigevano, and the vallies of Seſſia.

Q. Which are the chief towns of the Milaneſe?

A. Milan, and the caſtle which protects it, a great, rich, well-peopled city, and an archbiſhopric, the biſhoprics of Pavia, Novaro, Como, Lodi, Cremona, and Tortona, in the territories of the ſame names.

Q. Which are the other towns of the Milaneſe?

A. Aleſſandria, which belongs to the king of Sardinia, and Bobio; both biſhoprics; Anghierra;

Anghierra, Vigevano and Valentia, capital of Lumellina. The other towns are of the ſame name with the territories they belong to.

Q. What is the duchy of Parma?

A. A principality divided into the duchies of Parma and Placentia, the towns of which are of the ſame name, both biſhoprics, well-built, and well-peopled cities. Borgo San Domino is the capital of a ſmall territory, belonging alſo to the duke of Parma.

LESSON XLII.

Continuation of ITALY.

Q. What does the duchy of Mantua contain?

A. The duchies of Mantua, Gauſtalla and Sabionetta, with the principality of Caſtiglione, and ſome other inconſiderable diſtricts. The capital is Mantua, a biſhopric, a ſtrong well-built place, in the middle of a lake; Gauſtalla and Sabionetta are two ſmall towns.

Q. What is contained in the duchy of Modena?

A. This principality is a fruitful country, divided into the duchies of Modena, and of Reggio, which are epiſcopal towns of the ſame name, well-built, and of good traffic.

Q. What

Q. What is the duchy of Mirandola?

A. A very ſmall ſtate, of which the only conſiderable towns are Mirandola and Concordia.

Q. Now explain the ſtates of the republic of Venice?

A. This republic, one of the moſt conſiderable in Europe, is of large extent, and contains fourteen ſmall provinces, ſeven to the weſt, and ſeven to the eaſt: Venice is the capital.

Q. Which are the ſeven provinces to the weſt?

A. The Bergamaſco, Cremaſco, Breſciano, and Rovigiano.

Q. Which are their chief towns?

A. Bergamo, a ſtrong and trading town, Crema, Breſcia, Verona, (large, but thinly peopled) Vicenza, Padua, an univerſity, and Rovigo; all of them biſhoprics.

Q. Which are the ſeven provinces to the eaſt?

A. The Dogado, Trevigiano, Feltrino, Belluno, Cadorino, Friuli, and Venetian Iſtria, to the eaſtward of the gulf of Venice.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Venice, the capital of this republic, the moſt ſingular, the fineſt, and moſt populous city of Italy: it has an archbiſhop, who has alſo the title of patriarch: the other towns are Trevigio, Feltri, Belluno, and Capo de Iſtria, all biſhoprics, and Udina in the Friuli.

Q. What other dominions has the republic of Venice?

A. On the eaſtern ſhore of the Adriatic ſea, Morlachia, of which Zeng is the capital; part of Dalmatia, viz. Spalatro, and Zara, two archbiſhoprics; ſome iſlands beſides thoſe of Corfu, St. Mauro, Cefalonia, and Zante.

LESSON XLIII.

Continuation of ITALY.

Q. Which are the middle parts of Italy?

A. The great duchy of Tuſcany, and the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; the firſt of which is divided into three provinces, viz. Florence, Piſa, and Sienna.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Florence, the capital, a large, handſome, well-built city; Piſa, Sienna, each of which are archbiſhoprics, and have an univerſity; alſo Leghorn, a good ſea-port.

Q. What is the eccleſiaſtical ſtate?

A. It is made up of temporal principalities, ſubject to the Pope, divided into twelve provinces, of which ſix are north, and ſix ſouth.

Q. Which are the northern provinces?

A. The Legation of Ferrara, a very fruitful country; that of Bologna, very plentiful; the Romagna, which incloſes the ſmall republic of St. Marino; the duchy of Urbino, unwholeſom

wholeſome and barren; the Perigiano; and Ancona.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Ferrara, large but thinly peopled; Commacia, Bologna, a rich and trading city; Ravenna, very ancient; Rimini; Urbino, an archbiſhopric; Pezarro, Perugia, Ancona, which has a very fine port formed by art; and Loretto; theſe three laſt are biſhoprics.

Q. Which are the ſouthern provinces?

A. Orvietano; duchy of Caſtro; Umbria, or duchy of Spoletto; St. Peter's Patrimony; Campagna di Roma, and Sabina; to which may be added Benevento, incloſed within the kingdom of Naples.

Q. Which are their chief towns?

A. Orvietto, Caſtro, Spoletto, Viterbo, which are in the Patrimony of St. Peter, as well as Porto and Civita-Vecchia, and Rome, the capital of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and once of the world then known.

LESSON XLIV.

Continuation of ITALY.

Q. Which are the ſouth parts of Italy?

A. The kingdoms of Naples and Sicily; the firſt of which is divided into four large provinces, ſubdivided into ſeveral territories, or ſmaller provinces.

Q. Which are thoſe four great provinces?

A. The Abruzzo; Terra di Lavoro; Apulia, and Calabria, each of which contains three ſmall provinces.

Q. Which are the provinces and towns of Abruzzo?

A. Abruzzo the farther, in which are Acquila, Atri, and Teramo; Abruzzo the nether, in which are Civita de Chieti, Lanciano, and Sulmona; and the county of Moliſe, which has Moliſe, Trivento, and Iſernia.

Q. Which are the provinces and towns of Terra di Lavoro?

A. Terra di Lavoro, properly ſo called, and the farther and nether principalities, of which the chief towns are Naples, capital of the whole kingdom, a large and rich city, with a fine haven on the Mediterranean; Capua, Gaeta, and Monte-Caſſino.

Q. Which are the other towns of theſe provinces?

A. In the farther principality are Monte Marano, and Conza, with the duchy and archbiſhopric of Benevento, belonging to the Pope. In the near principality are Salerno and Amalfi.

Q. Which are the provinces and towns of Apulia?

A. The Capitanata, county of Bari, and territory of Otranto, in which are Lucera delli Pagani, Manfredonia, Bari, Trani, Otranto, and Tarento.

Q. What

Q. What is contained in Calabria?

A. The Baſilicata, the nearer and the farther Calabria; the chief towns of which are Cirenza, Cozenza, Cantazaro, and Reggio. This country ſuffered conſiderably by earthquakes, in the year 1783.

Q. How is Sicily divided?

A. Sicily, both an iſland and a kingdom, is divided into three vallies, viz. of Demona, Mazara, and Noto; their chief towns are Meſſina, the capital, a large, rich, and trading city; Palermo, a large town, with a ſea-port; and Syracuſe.

LESSON XLV.

Sequel of ITALY.

Q. Which are the iſlands belonging to Italy?

A. Sicily above-mentioned; Sardinia, a kingdom; Corſica; Malta; to which may be added Corfu, Santa Maura, Cefalonia, Zante, and ſome other leſſer iſlands.

Q. What is contained in Sardinia?

A. This kingdom, which now belongs to the duke of Savoy, who takes the title of king of Sardinia, is divided into Cape Logoduri, and Cape Cagliari: in the firſt is the town of Saſſari; in the ſecond Cagliari, capital of the iſland, an archbiſhopric and ſea-port.

Q. What is Corſica?

A. This iſland is divided by a ridge of mountains into north, in which is Baſtia, a biſhopric, and good ſea-port; and ſouth, in which are Bonifacia and Adjoſſo. The iſland Capræa is a dependance of Corſica*.

Q. Which are the other iſlands of Italy?

A. Malta is a dependance of Sicily; it belongs to the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem; its capital is La Valette, the ſtrongeſt town in the world; Elba has port Longone; Lipari is the only place of note in the iſlands of that name. The other iſlands are too inconſiderable for particular notice.

Q. Which are the mountains of Italy?

A. The Alps which part it from France, Switzerland, and Germany; the Appennine, a ridge of mountains, which ſtretching from north to ſouth, divide Italy into eaſt and weſt.

Q. What lakes are in Italy?

A. The moſt conſiderable are lake Major; that of Como in the Milaneſe, lake of Guarda in

* Corſica formerly belonged to the Genoeſe; but their oppreſſions incited the natives to attempt throwing off the yoke, which, under the conduct of their noble patriot Paoli, they accompliſhed: the Genoeſe being reduced to the poſſeſſion of the capital only, called Baſtia. They have ſince ſold the iſland to the French, who have ſent numerous forces thither, and at a vaſt expence of money and lives, the iſland was ſubdued; but many of the inhabitants abandoned it, and ſettled in foreign countries. It has lately been reſtored to freedom, and all the claims of France renounced by the national aſſembly.

in the ſtates of Venice; that of Perigua in the Perigiano; with thoſe of Celano, Luſina, and Varano, in the kingdom of Naples.

Q. Which are the rivers of Italy?

A. The Po, the Adige, the Teſſino, Adda and Tyber; and in the kingdom of Naples, theſe five rivers, viz. Garigliana, Voltorno, Candelero, Brandana, and Agri*.

* The religion of Italy is the church of Rome; and they have courts of inquiſition to ſtop the progreſs of any other. There are more biſhoprics than in any country in Europe: the kingdom of Naples alone having more than all France. The chief univerſities are Bologna, Rome, Padua, Sienna, Piſa, Turin, Naples, and Salerno.

This country is generally eſteemed the garden of Europe, being very fertile, yielding in great abundance corn, wines, and fruit; which, with rice, ſilk, velvets, taffaties, ſatins, grograms, fuſtians, gold wire, allum, glaſſes, &c. are their chief commodities.

They abound with remains of antique monuments, triumphal arches, ſtatues, &c.

The natives may be characterized as poſſeſſing good talents, which are ſeldom cultivated or exerted; but many men among the Italians have, by their attainments in literature, arts, ſciences, and general knowledge, proved themſelves exceptions to this general character. The Italians are polite, lively, and blindly ſuperſtitious; diſſembling and revengeful. Jealouſy was formerly carried to the higheſt pitch in Italy; now the very idea of it is ridiculed. Men of rank and faſhion paſs their time in frivolous attentions to the ladies, whoſe education and habits ſerve neither to improve their natural good ſenſe, nor inſtinctive love of virtue.

LESSON XLVI.

TURKEY, in EUROPE.

Q. What is Turkey, in Europe?

A. Thoſe ſtates of Europe, which are ſubject to the Grand Seignior or Emperor of the Turks. His European dominions, including the iſlands in the Archipelago, extend from latitude 35° to latitude 43° 52″ which is 72° ſouth and north, the breadth very unequal, but where greateſt to the north about 87° and are very narrow towards the ſouth.

Q. How are theſe dominions divided?

A. Into the northern and ſouthern provinces?

Q. Which are the northern provinces?

A. Eight; viz. Beſſarabia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Boſnia, Croatia, part of which is ſubject to the Emperor; Dalmatia, Bulgaria, and Romania, but the three firſt are not properly under the Turk's dominion, but rather tributaries to and protected by him. Leſſer Tartary was until lately a ninth province, but it is now ceded, by treaty, to the empreſs of Ruſſia.

Q. Which are the chief towns of thoſe provinces?

A. Precop, Caffa, Oczakow, Bender, Jadi, Jergowiſh, Jaickza, Wihitz, Zeng, Narento, Sophia,

Sophia, Conſtantinople, capital of the whole Turkiſh empire; Adrianople, and Gallipoli.

Q. Which are the ſouthern provinces?

A. Seven; viz. Macedonia, Albania, Epirus, Theſſalia, Achaia, Morea, and the iſlands.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Salonichi, heretofore Theſſalonica, on the ſea; Agios-Lauro, Scutari, Durazzo, Jannina, Larta, Lariſſa, Tricala; Atines, or Fetines, heretofore Athens; Lepanto, Stives, or Thebes, Corinth, Modon, Napoli di Romania, and Malvaſia.

Q. Which are the iſlands belonging to Turkey, in Europe?

A. The chief of thoſe iſlands ſituate in the Archipelago, are Stalimena, Negropont, Metimo, Sciro, Scio, Andro, Serigno, and Candia, or iſland of Crete, with ſeveral other iſlands of leſs note.

Q. Does not the Turk protect ſome other ſtate in Europe?

A. He protects the ſmall republic of Raguſa, in Dalmatia, on the eaſt ſhore of the Adriatic ſea; the chief towns of which are Raguſa, and Stagno, with ſome iſlands.

[N. B. *Rehearſe the ſix foregoing leſſons.*]

LESSON XLVII.

*ASIA**.

Q. How is Aſia divided?

A. Into north and ſouth, with the iſlands, which contain ten parts, four north, and ſix ſouth.

Q. What

* The climate and ſoil differ according to ſituation:—In ſome places under the torrid zone there is a perpetual ſpring, without thoſe ſcorching heats that are in other parts of the world under that zone, but moſt of Aſia lies in the northern temperate zone, and that beyond the arctic circle is ſubject to the ſame violent colds and froſts which are common in countries under the ſame latitude.

Upon the whole, it may be reckoned the moſt fruitful and richeſt part of the world. It abounds with corn of all ſorts, rice, excellent wines, and ſuch delicate and curious fruits, under the torrid zone, as are not to be found elſewhere. It furniſhes not only every thing neceſſary for life and health, but all that avarice, vanity, and ſenſuality, ſet a value upon; it ſupplies moſt other parts of the world with the richeſt ſpices, drugs, plants, ſimples, pearls, diamonds, and other precious ſtones; and ſo abounds with gold, that the ſand of the rivers furniſhes ſufficient quantities without the trouble of digging for it in the mines: it ſupplies the reſt of the globe with vaſt quantities of rich and curious ſilks, calicoes, muſlins, tapeſtries, ſables, and the richeſt furs, coffee, tea, incenſe, cedar, &c. And it excels all nations in its curious manufacture of porcelain, varniſhes, lacquers, and fine durable colours: nature has alſo provided it with noble quarries of marble, jaſper, alabaſter, agate, &c.

But with all theſe advantages, the inhabitants in general ſeem never to have been very happy; for moſt of them, except thoſe who live in Tartary, and other northern parts, have

Q. What are the boundaries of Aſia?

A. It has the icy ſea on the north; on the ſouth, the eaſtern or Indian ocean; Europe and Africa on the weſt; and the northern Pacific ocean on the eaſt. It is comprehended between lat. 10° ſouth, and of 73° north,

have always been accounted effeminate, and ſwallowed up in luxury and idleneſs. As it is ſuppoſed to contain the ſpot on which the firſt pair of the human race were placed, ſo the important tranſactions which reſpect the jewiſh and chriſtian diſpenſation from heaven to mankind, took place in this quarter of the globe. Idolatry and ſuperſtition have likewiſe ſpread, and here the religion of Mahomet was firſt propagated. The inhabitants have always been diſtinguiſhed by a ſervile ſpirit and readineſs to yield to deſpotic government, eſpecially in the eaſtern parts. At the ſame time it muſt be obſerved, that ſome among the Aſiatics diſcover genius in various arts and ſciences, eſpecially the Chineſe and other eaſtern nations, for which the Chineſe, in particular, conſider themſelves as greatly ſuperior to the reſt of mankind, and boaſt that they were born with two eyes, whereas the reſt of mankind have but one.

The greateſt part of the inhabitants of Aſia are Mahometans and Pagans; the former are divided into ſeveral ſects, and the diviſions of the latter are endleſs. Here are abundance of Jews and Chriſtians: the latter of them are divided into Greeks, who have their ſub-diviſions, into ſome called the chriſtians of St. Thomas, &c. and the papiſts have likewiſe introduced their doctrines in the empire of China, the Turkiſh dominions, and elſewhere in ſuch iſlands and places of the continent as are ſubject to France, Spain, and Portugal. Here are alſo a great number of proteſtants, eſpecially in the Dutch dominions, and in the Engliſh and Daniſh factories,

The prevailing languages at preſent are the Arabic, Perſian, Tartarian, and Chineſe. The Japaneſe is not in uſe beyond the iſland of Japan; but the Armenian is the commercial language uſed in Perſia, Turkey, &c.

north, including the iſlands; according to which, its greateſt extent from ſouth to north is about 4980 miles on the eaſt ſide: but then it is much more contracted towards the north, and ſouth-eaſt.

Q. How is Turkey in Aſia bounded?

A. On the weſt, by the ſtraits of Conſtantinople, the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, the iſthmus of Suez, and the Red ſea; on the eaſt, by Perſia, the Perſian gulf; on the ſouth, by the ſtraits of Babelmandel, and the eaſtern ocean; and on the north by the Black ſea and Circaſſia. Lying betwixt lat. 14 and 45° north, and betwixt longitude 27 and 49° weſt.

Q. Which are the northern parts of Aſia?

A. Siberia, forming that part of the Ruſſian empire which is ſituated in Aſia; Great and Little Tartary; Georgia; Circaſſia, and ſome provinces of the Turkiſh empire; as, Natolia, Caramania, Syria; including Paleſtine, Armenia, and Diarbec.

Q. Which are the chief towns in the Turkiſh provinces?

A. Burſa, Smyrna, and Epheſus, in Natolia; Aleppo, Scanderoon, or Alexandretta, Antioch, Tripoli, and Damaſcus, in Syria; Jeruſalem, in Paleſtine.

Q. Which are the other towns?

A. Erſerum, and Betles, in Armenia; Diarbekir, Moſul, Bagdad, and Baſſora, in Diarbec.

Q. What

Q. What is Georgia?

A. Georgia, or the Gurgiſtan, is a country divided into ſeveral ſmall territories, which are betwixt the Black and the Caſpian ſea, viz. Mingrelia, Caduel, Guriel, and Imeretta.

LESSON XLVIII.

SIBERIA.

Q. How is Siberia divided?

A. Siberia, one of the largeſt countries in Aſia, and a part of the Ruſſian empire, is eight hundred leagues from eaſt to weſt, and three hundred from north to ſouth, and is divided into Weſt and Eaſt Siberia.

Q. What is contained in Weſt Siberia?

A. It lies between the river Lena and the mountains of Ruſſia, and contains three ſorts of people, Pagans, Mahometan Tartars, and Ruſſians.

Q. What are the names of thoſe people?

A. The Pagans are called Samojeds, Vogulits, Oſtiacks, Tonguſi, and Buratti; and are ſuppoſed to be the ancient inhabitants of Siberia: the Tartars are the remains of thoſe by whom the Muſcovites conquered Siberia, and the Ruſſians or Muſcovites are the new inhabitants.

Q. Which are the towns of Weſt Siberia?

A. Tobolſki, the capital and reſidence of the governor-general: Tomſkoi and Jeniſea.

Q. What

Q. What is eaſt Siberia?

A. That part of it which from the river Lena reaches to the ſouthern Pacfiic ocean: it was almoſt unknown till ſurveyed by order of the Czar, Peter I. and contains chiefly the peninſula of Kamſchatka.

LESSON XLIX.

TARTARY.

Q. What is Tartary?

A. Tartary takes up the greateſt part of North Aſia, from the ſea of Azof to the ſeas of Okotſk and Korea, which is above twelve hundred leagues, and is poſſeſſed by ſeveral different tribes of Tartars.

Q. What are thoſe different ſorts of Tartars?

A. Tartars, properly ſo called; Calmucks; and Mungls. Of the firſt ſort are the Circaſſians, Dagheſtans, and Coubants, the neareſt of Europe, betwixt the ſea of Azof and the Caſpian ſea, and are tributaries to Moſcovy.

Q. Which are the other Tartars properly ſo called?

A. The Nagais, at the mouth of the Volga; the Bolgars; the Caſatchia Orda, the Caracalpacs; the Budziac Tartars and the Uſbecks, with the inhabitants of Little Tartary and the Crimea.

Q. Which

Q. Which are the chief towns of thoſe Tartars?

A. Azof, Taman, Petigord, Terki, Tarcow, Aſtracan, Belgorod, Turkeſtan, Argens, Samachand, much fallen from its ancient ſtate; Buchara, and Cherſon, both large and ſtrongly fortified towns.

Q. What are the Calmuck Tartars?

A. They are the Pagan Tartars; their territories reach from the river Jaick, in Circaſſia, to the kingdom of Ava, on one ſide: and on the other to the territory of Janiſea: in the fartheſt part of this ſtate reſides the Dalai Lama, or high prieſt of the Calmuck and Mungl Tartars.

Q. Which are the towns of this part of Tartary?

A. As their Chan, or Tribe, called Contaiſh, lives in tents, there are few conſiderable towns, except in the Leſſer Boucharia, where is Caſchgar, the capital, with Jerkeen and Luckzin.

Q. Who are the Mungl Tartars?

A. They are Pagans, and the moſt eaſterly; their country is bounded by the eaſt ſea, the great wall of China, the Calmucks, and Siberia; it is about four hundred leagues from eaſt to weſt, and is above one hundred and fifty from north to ſouth.

Q. How are theſe Mungl Tartars divided?

A. Into ſeveral branches, the chief of which are the Calcha Mungls to the weſt, and the Nieuchew

Niechew Mungls to the eaſt: theſe laſt became maſters of China in the year 1644, and govern it ſtill.

LESSON L.

SOUTH ASIA.

Q. What does South Aſia contain?

A. Arabia; Perſia; the Mogul Empire, or Hindooſtan; the peninſulas of India, China, and Japan; which are each of them divided into ſeveral ſtates or provinces.

Q. What is Arabia?

A. A great peninſula, divided into three parts; the Stony, the Deſert, and the Happy. It has the Red ſea, which ſeparates it from Africa, on the weſt; Syria and Perſia, on the north; the Perſian gulf, on the eaſt; and the ſtraits of Babelmandel, the Arabian gulf, and the Indian ocean, on the ſouth.

Q. What is Stony Arabia?

A. It is called Arabia Petrea, and has Egypt on the weſt, the Red ſea on the ſouth, Arabia Deſerta on the eaſt, and Paleſtine, or the Holy Land, on the north. It contains the wilderneſs of Sinai, in which the Iſraelites ſojourned forty years, after their departure from Egypt.

Q. What is Deſert Arabia?

A. It is commonly known by the name of Arabia Deſerta, from its being uninhabitable, from

from the burning heat and immenſe quantities of its ſands. On its borders are Baſſora towards Perſia; and Medina and Mecca near the Red ſea: the two latter places are conſidered as ſacred by the Mahometans.

Q. What is contained in Arabia the Happy?

A. It is generally called Arabia Fœlix, and has ſeveral ſmall territories, viz. the kingdoms of Aden or Mocha, and of great Jaman; with the ſtates of the Emirs of Vodona, Maſcalat, Labſa, and Del Catif; all which territories have capital towns of the ſame name.

LESSON LI.

PERSIA.

Q. What are the boundaries of Perſia?

A. It has Turkey in Aſia, and Arabia, on the weſt; part of Tartary, and of the Mogul's empire, on the eaſt; part of Circaſſia, the Caſpian ſea, and of Tartary on the north; and the Perſian gulf, and the Indian ocean, on the ſouth. It lies betwixt lat. 25° and 45° north; the greateſt extent ſouth and north is 1200 miles, and of eaſt and weſt, about 960.

Q. How is Perſia divided?

A. Perſia, an hereditary kingdom, has been generally divided into twelve provinces.

Q. Which are thoſe provinces?

A. Seven to the weſt, viz. Iram of Armenia, Aderbeitzan, Kilan, Irack, Agem, Kurgiſtan,

Kurgiſtan, Farſiſtan, and Maſandram; and five to the eaſt, viz. Choraſan, Kirman, Sabluſtan, Candahar, and Sitgiſtan.

Q. What are the chief towns of Perſia?

A. Erivan, Tauris, Derbent, Iſapahan, until lately a large trading town, and capital of all Perſia; Sus, Schiras, now the ſeat of empire; Kirman, Bander-Abaſſy, and Candahar; with the town and iſland of Ormus*.

LESSON LII.

INDIA in general.

Q. What are the boundaries of India?

A. It has Perſia and the Indian ocean on the weſt; Uſbeck Tartary and Thibet on the north; China and the chineſe ſea on the eaſt; the iſle of Ceylon, ſome parts of which belong to the Dutch, lies on the eaſt of Cape Comorin, which is its moſt ſouthern point of land; on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth, the great Indian or Eaſtern ocean.

Q. What are the grand diviſions of India?

A. Geographers divide India into three parts: 1ſt, the peninſula beyond the river Ganges, called

* The Pruſſian geographers were uſed to reckon in their empire 544 walled cities, a very conſiderable number of towns and caſtles, 60,000 villages, and forty millions of ſouls. But tyranny, oppreſſion, and a long continuance of civil wars, excited by various pretenders to the crown, have deſolated the country.

called the farther peninſula; 2dly, the Main Land, or Hindooſtan; 3dly, the Peninſula within or on this ſide the Ganges. All of theſe are populous and extenſive empires.

Q. What are the boundaries of the farther Peninſula, or India beyond the Ganges?

A. The farther peninſula is bounded by Thibet and China on the north; by China and the Chineſe ſea on the eaſt; by the ſame ſea and the Straits of Malacca on the ſouth; and by the Bay of Bengal and the nearer India on the weſt. Its length is about 2000 miles from north to ſouth, and its breadth 1000 miles, being ſituated between the 1ſt and 30th degrees of north latitude, and the 92d and 109th of eaſt longitude.

Q. How is this peninſula divided?

A. The farther peninſula is divided into twelve diſtricts; three on the north-weſt; four on the ſouth-weſt; two on the north-eaſt; and three on the ſouth-eaſt. Their names are Acham, Ava, Arracan; Pegu, Martaban, Siam, and Malacca, which laſt is ſubject to the Dutch; Tonquin, Laos; Cochin China, Cambodia, and Chiampa, ſome of which are tributary to China.

Q. What are the chief towns of thoſe diſtricts?

A. Camdaya, Ava, Arracan; Pegu, Martaban, Siam, Malacca; Cachao, Lanchang, Thoanoa, Cambodia, and Padram.

LESSON

LESSON LIII.

The MOGUL EMPIRE, or INDOSTAN; now generally called HINDOOSTAN.

Q. What are the boundaries of the Mogul Empire, or Hindooſtan?

A. Hindooſtan, in its full extent, includes the peninſula within the Ganges; it is then bounded by Perſia and Part of the Indian ocean, on the weſt; by Uſbeck Tartary and Thibet, on the north and north-eaſt; by the kingdom of Ava and the Bay of Bengal, on the eaſt; and by the great Indian ocean on the ſouth. The length of this country from Cape Comorin on the ſouth, to the frontiers of Tartary on the north, is near 2000 miles; and its breadth in its wideſt extent from Perſia on the weſt, to the kingdom of Ava on the eaſt, is near 1500 miles. It lies between the 7th and 37th degrees of north latitude, and contains the greateſt part of the country of India. The Mogul empire, however, ſtrictly ſpeaking, never extended at one time over all this tract; for at its utmoſt limits under Aurengzebe, it reached no farther than from the 10th to the 35th degree of latitude; and the beſt modern Geographers extend Hindooſtan on the ſouth no farther than about 21 degrees of latitude.

Q. How

Q. How is the Mogul Empire divided?

A. Before the diſmemberment of this empire, by the rebellion of its dependent princes and the conqueſts of foreign powers, it was divided into nineteen provinces, the names of which were Lahore, Moultan, including Sindy, Aghimere, Delhi, Agra, Oude, Allahabad, Bahar, Bengal, Oriſſa, Malwa, Cabal, including Candahar and Gazna, Berar, Candeiſh and Amednagur, Beder, Golconda, and Viſacour. But the preſent emperor of Hindooſtan poſſeſſes only the city of Delhi, and a ſmall territory round it.

Q. Who are the preſent poſſeſſors of Hindooſtan?

A. Hindooſtan is at preſent divided into a very great number of ſtates, ſome of which are independent, and others tributary to the principal powers, the chief of which are the Britiſh nation, which poſſeſſes the whole province of Bengal, Bahar, part of Oriſſa, and the diſtrict of Benares in Oude; Madras on the coaſt of Coromandel, or the eaſtern boundary of the hither peninſula, and an extenſive tract on the ſame coaſt called the Circars; on the weſtern coaſt they poſſeſs the iſlands of Bombay and Salſette, &c.

The Nabob of Oude poſſeſſes the province of that name, and ſome part of Delhi, Allahabad and Agra.

The Seiks are the weſternmoſt nation of Hindooſtan, and poſſeſs the provinces of Lahore, Moultan, and Sindy.

The Abdalli poſſeſs Cabul, Seiſtan, and the neighbouring countries of Perſia, which together form an extenſive kingdom.

The Mahratta ſtates occupy the ſouthern parts of Hindooſtan, Melwa, Berar, great part of Oriſſa, Candeiſh, and Viſapour; the principal part of Amednagur, half of Guzerat, and a ſmall part of Agimere, Agra, and Allahabad, are contained in their extenſive empire, which is divided among a number of chiefs or princes, ſome of whoſe dominions are very extenſive. They acknowledge the Paiſhwa as their head; but their obedience is merely nominal, like that of the princes of Germany to the emperor.

The poſſeſſions of the Nizam, or prince of the Decan, compriſe the province of Golconda, and the eaſtern part of Amednagur, that is the ancient province of Tellingara.

The dominions of the Nabob of Arcot, called the Carnatic, extend along the whole coaſt of Coromandel, from the Circars to Cape Comorin, including Tanjore, which is only tributary, Marrawar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinſoelly.

The Nabob of Myſore (Tippoo Saib) poſſeſſes the provinces of Myſore, Bednore, Coimbetore, Canarle, and Dindigul, he having far the largeſt ſhare of the peninſula.

The

The French are in poſſeſſion of Pondicherry on the coaſt of Coromandel, ſituate between Madras and Tanjore, and of a few factories beſides in other parts of the country.

The Dutch and Daniſh poſſeſſions are very ſmall in this country; the former, however, has Trincomali, in the rich iſland of Ceylon.

The Portugueſe have alſo a few factories.

Q. What are the chief towns of Hindooſtan?

A. Delhi is the capital of Hindooſtan, though the ſeat of government has at different times been removed to Gazn, Agra, and Canoge. The chief towns of Bengal are Calcutta, the capital of the Britiſh poſſeſſions, and Moorſhedabad, the reſidence of the Nabob. Patna is the chief town of Bahar; Cattack of Oriſſa; Fyzabad and Lucknow of Oude; Benares of the Zemindary of the ſame name; Poonah is the capital of the Mahrattas, under which are Ougein and Indoor, the chief towns of Malwa; Nagpour of Berar, Viſapour of Viſapour; and Buranpour of Candeiſh: Hyderabad is the capital of Golconda; Seringapatam of the Myſore country, or Tippoo Saib's dominions: Lahore and Moultan of the Seik's country; Candahar, and Cabal of the Abdalli. The capital of the Carnatic is Arcot; and the chief towns on the coaſt of Coromandel, are Madras belonging

longing to the Engliſh; Pondicherry to the French; Portanova Pullicate to the Dutch; and Goa, on the weſtern or Malabar coaſt, belongs to the Portugueſe; Bombay and Surat to the Engliſh; beſides which there are ſeveral principal towns of the ſame names as the provinces to which they belong, or which are the reſidence of the petty princes of the empire.

LESSON LIV.

*CHINA**.

Q. What is China?

A. This empire, one of the greateſt and beſt governed of all Aſia, is divided into continent, iſlands, and the peninſula of Korea.

Q. How is the continent divided?

A. Into ſixteen provinces; of which eight are to the north, and eight to the ſouth of the river Chian, by which China is divided into two almoſt equal parts.

Q. Which are the northern provinces?

A. Chenſi, Chamſi, Pekili, bounded by the great wall of China; Leaotung, between Pekeli

* This empire has Tartary on the north; Thibet, part of Ava, and Tonquin, on the weſt; the ſea on the ſouth and eaſt. It lies betwixt lat. 20 and 43d. it extends ſouth and north 1380 miles. Its extent eaſt and weſt is from longitude 96 to 123d. its breadth is about 900 miles.

keli and Chorea; with Canton, Souchoen, Honan, and Nankin.

Q. Which are the Southern Provinces?

A. Houcham, Kianſi, Chekian, Younan, Quiecheon, Quanſi, Canton, and Fokien.

Q. Which are the chief towns of thoſe ſixteen provinces?

A. As China is a country the moſt populous of any in the world, there are likewiſe the greateſt number of towns in it: they reckon an hundred and fifty-five in the firſt rank, and thirteen hundred of the ſecond order, beſides a prodigious number of boroughs and villages.

Q. Which are the capitals of each province?

A. Sigan of Chenſi; Taiyram of Chamſi; Peking of Pekeli, and the whole empire; Chinyang of Leaotung; Cinan of Canton; Chingtu of Souchoen; Caiſou of Honan; and Nankin, the greateſt town in the world, is the capital of the province of the ſame name.

Q. Which are the capitals of the other eight provinces?

A. Vuchan, Nanchan, Angcheu, Yunnan, Quieyang, Puelin, Canton, a large trading ſea-port, and Focheu.

Q. Which are the iſlands belonging to the empire of China?

A. The moſt conſiderable are Hainan and Formoſa; the firſt lies ſouth of the province of Canton, the other lies towards the province of Tokein: both are very rich and fruitful.

Q. What is the peninſula of Korea?

A. A large and conſiderable kingdom, tributary to China; its capital town is Pingan.

LESSON LV.

Iſlands of ASIA.

Q. Which are the iſlands of Aſia?

A. Some are in the Mediterranean, ſome in the Indian, and others in the Pacific oceans; thoſe of the Mediterranean are many, and all of them ſubject to the Turks.

Q. Which are the chief of theſe?

A. Cyprus is the largeſt and moſt conſiderable; its capital is Nicoſia; Rhodes has a capital town of the ſame name; Palmoſa, heretofore called Patmos; Schio and Mytelene, called by the ancients Leſbos.

Q. Which are the iſlands of Aſia in the Indian ocean?

A. There are a very great number; the moſt conſiderable lying from weſt to eaſt are the Maldives, which are a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, ſo numerous that the amount has never been aſcertained; with the iſland of Ceylon, which produces abundance of the beſt cinnamon.

Q. Which are the other iſlands of Aſia?

A. Beſides ſome inconſiderable iſlands in the gulf of Bengal, there are thoſe of the Sonda,

Sonda, amongſt which is Sumatra, one of the moſt conſiderable in Aſia, being above ſix hundred leagues in circumference: it is governed by ſeveral petty kings; and the Dutch have built ſeveral forts on it.

Q. Which are the other iſlands of the Sonda?

A. Beſides Banca, there are the iſlands Java and Borneo: in Java are the towns of Bantam and Batavia, belonging to the Dutch, whoſe Eaſt India Company has made Batavia the centre and chief factories of its trade: Borneo is another rich iſland, and the largeſt in the world, except New Holland, which by many, on account of its great extent, is conſidered as a continent.

Q. Name the iſlands of Aſia in the Pacific ocean.

A. The Moluccas, or Spice iſlands; the Phillippines, or Manillas; the new Phillippines; the Pelew Iſlands; the Ladrones, or iſles of Thieves. The Dutch have moſt of their ſpices from the Moluccas; the Phillippines belong to the Spaniards, who by means of them carry on a trade to China.

Q. Are not the iſlands of Japan amongſt thoſe of Aſia?

A. They are very conſiderable for their riches and trade; the largeſt is Niphon, the capital of which, and of all Japan, is Yedo; Meaco, a rich and trading town, was heretofore the capital: Ximo and Kikoko are two

other iſlands of Japan, with ſome ſmaller ones.

Q. Have there not been many iſlands lately diſcovered, or more perfectly known, in the Pacific Ocean; or great South Sea?

A. New Holland, which was formerly touched at, and named by the Dutch, has lately been fully examined by the Engliſh, who have made a ſettlement on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt. It is found to exceed all Europe in extent, and, though ſurrounded by water, is, on account of its magnitude, by ſome called a continent. The tropic of Capricorn paſſes through the middle of it. New Guinea and Papua, one iſland, with ſome adjacent iſlands, which have lately been named New Britain, New Ireland, &c. lie nearer to the equator. New Zealand, to the South of New Holland, was likewiſe firſt ſeen and named by the Dutch, but lately more fully diſcovered by the Engliſh; it conſiſts of two long and narrow iſlands, ſeparated by a ſtrait.

Q. What other iſlands have lately been diſcovered, or more fully known in that vaſt ocean, ſouthward of the equator?

A. A cluſter of iſlands, which have been named the Society iſlands, the moſt conſiderable iſland of which is Otaheite, or King George's iſland: another cluſter named the Friendly iſles, which are four in number: the Marquiſas, and ſeveral large iſlands forming another group, called Terra del Eſpiritu Santo,

Santo, with one named New Caledonia: Eaſter iſland is of ſmall ſize, and appears to be at a great diſtance from all other land.

Q. Have there been any lands diſcovered in this ocean to the north of the equator?

A. The principal iſlands in that part are a cluſter named the Sandwich Iſles, about thirty-five degrees of weſt longitude from California, on the continent of North America. All the above iſlands properly belong to Aſia.

[N. B. *Rehearſe the ſix foregoing leſſons.*]

LESSON LVI.

AFRICA.

Q. Which is Africa?

A. One of the four grand diviſions of the world bounded on all ſides by ſeas, except the iſthmus of Suez, by which it is joined to Aſia; the Mediterranean being on the north; the Atlantic ocean on the weſt and ſouth; and the Indian ocean and Red ſea on the eaſt.

Q. How is Africa divided?

A. Into ſixteen great parts; ten on the north ſide of the equator, and ſix on the ſouth, all of which are ſubdivided into leſſer parts.

Q. What parts are on the north ſide of the equator,—What on the ſouth?

A. On the northern diviſion are Egypt, Barbary, Biledulgerid, Saara or Deſert, Nigritia,

Nigritia, or Negroland, Guinea, Abyſſinia, Ethiopia, Nubia, the coaſts of Abex and of Ajan: on the ſouth of the equator are Congo, Angola, Caffraria, the Hottentot country, Monomotapa, Monumugi, Zanguebar, and the iſlands.

Q. What is Egypt?

A. Egypt*, ſo often mentioned in hiſtory, belongs now to the Turks, and is divided into High, Middle, and Low, through all which the river Nile takes its courſe from ſouth to north: the chief towns are, Said for the high, Cairo for the middle, and Alexandria, Roſetta, and Damietta, for lower Egypt.

Q. What is Barbary†?

A. The whole coaſt of Africa from Egypt to the ſtraits of Gibraltar, and from thence to the utmoſt bounds of the kingdom of Morocco on the ocean.

Q. What kingdoms are contained in this part?

A. Proceeding from eaſt to weſt, Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco, all

* By the Turks called Miſir, and in ſcripture Miſraim, it is ſituated between 21 and 31 degrees of north latitude, and between 22 and 36 degrees of eaſt longitude. Egypt is reckoned the moſt fertile of any country in the world, the ſoil being wonderfully enriched by the overflowing of the Nile.

† Is reckoned to be 2300 miles in length, and 380 in breadth: the chief commodities of this country are honey, wax, oil, ſugar, flax, hemp, hides, cordevants, dates, almonds, mantles, &c.

all ſo named from their capital towns. Spain has alſo ſome places in Barbary, as Ceuta and Oran.

Q. Which is Biledulgerid*?

A. It is parted from Barbary by a long ridge of mountains, and contains, from weſt to eaſt, Teſſei, Darha, Taſilet, Segelmeſs, Tegorarin, Zeb, Techort, Biledulgerid, and the Deſert of Barca.

Q. What does Zaara† or the Deſert contain?

A. Gaoga, Bordoa, Berdoa, Lempta, Terga, Zuentziga, and Zanhaga; all which countries are but little known, and without any conſiderable towns.

Q. What is Nigritia‡;

A. Nigritia or Negroland, is a pretty large country, divided into ſeveral ſtates or kingdoms; the chief towns of which are Tombot, Genehoa, Mandiga, and ſome others. The river Niger runs through this country, and before it falls into the ocean, parts itſelf into two ſtreams,—the moſt northerly is called Senega.

* The ancient Numidia, between latitude 29 and 31 degrees north.

† A part of ancient Lybia, between latitude 15 and 26 degrees north.

‡ It is ſituated between latitude 8 and 22 degrees north. Here the traffic for negro ſlaves is chiefly carried on; great numbers being every year tranſported from hence to the Weſt-Indies and the continent of America.

LESSON LVII.

Continuation of AFRICA.

Q. What are the other parts of Africa?

A. Guinea* is on the ſea coaſt, and conſiderable for a great trade in gold and elephant's teeth. The Engliſh, French, Danes, and Dutch, have ſome forts and ſettlements on this coaſt.

Q. How is Ethiopia divided?

A. It is not much known, but contains chiefly Abyſſinia†, and the kingdoms of the Galls, of Dancal and Tigre; Ambamarjam is the capital; the other towns are Chuxumo and Baylur.

Q. Which are the other towns of Africa on the north ſide of the Equator?

A. Nubia is one, but not known: the coaſts of Abex and Ajan are more known.

Q. Which

* Situated between lat. 5 and 13 degrees north,—about 2200 miles long.

† Situated wholly within the torrid zone, between lat. 9 and 16 degrees north. The chief commodities are gold, metal, gems, corn, cattle, ſalt, flax, wines, ſugar, canes, &c. This vaſt country is comprehended between lat. 26 and 45 degrees eaſt longitude from London, and is about 3600 miles from N. E. to S. W. and breadth from eaſt to weſt about 2180 miles, and is uſually divided into Ethiopia interior and Ethiopia exterior. The Ethiopia interior is alſo called Abyſſinia.

Q. Which parts of Africa are to the ſouth of the Equator?

A. Congo, on the ſea coaſt, divided into ſeveral petty ſtates or kingdoms; it is the centre of the Negro trade. The Portugueſe and Dutch have ſome ſettlements in it.

Q. What is Caffraria?

A. Caffraria, or the country of the Caffres, extends from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean, from the tropic of Capricorn ſouthward to the Hottentot country, which begins about 30° ſouth latitude, and compriſes the ſouthern point of Africa; the chief places are the Cape of Good Hope belonging to the Dutch, and Sofala to the Portugueſe.

Q. What is Monomotapa?

A. It lies on the north-eaſt of Caffraria, and has the title of an empire, divided by ſome into ſix, by others into twenty-five kingdoms: the capital is Monomotapa.

Q. Which are the other ſtates of this part of Africa?

A. Monumugi is an inland country of Africa, very little known. We are better acquainted with the ſea coaſt of Zanguebar, or Moſambique; the chief towns of which are Melinca, Monbas, Quiloa, and Moſambique.

Q. Which are the African iſlands?

A. Some are to the weſt in the Atlantic ocean, ſome to the eaſt in the Ethiopic ocean; the firſt are the Canary iſlands, and thoſe of Cape Verde.

Q. Which are the Canary iſlands?

A. They are ſeven in number, and are named Lancerota, Fuertaventura, Canary, Teneriffe, Gomera, Hierro or Ferro, and Palma. On the iſland of Teneriffe is a remarkable peak, called by the inhabitants Teyde; it is very near three miles high from the level of the ſea. The Dutch uſed to take their firſt meridian from hence, but other nations more generally from Férro; at preſent it is uſual for each nation to reckon from its capital city. North of theſe iſlands is Madeira, a fruitful place; and ſouth of them are the iſlands of Cape Verde, of which ten only deſerve any notice.

Q. Which are the iſlands of the Ethiopic or Indian ocean?

A. Madagaſcar, which is about eight hundred leagues in circumference. Between which and the continent is a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, called the Comoro. The iſles of Bourbon and the Mauritius lie to the eaſt of Madagaſcar, which belong to France; and are places of refreſhment for their Eaſt-India ſhips.

LESSON LVIII.

AMERICA.

Q. What is America*?

A. The fourth grand diviſion of the world, called alſo the New World, or Weſt Indies: it is divided by the iſthmus of Panama, or Darien, into north and ſouth, beſides the American iſlands.

Q. How is North America now properly divided?

A. It may be divided into the poſſeſſions held by the Engliſh, which are toward the north; the United States, or independent republics of America, in the middle part of the continent; Eaſt and Weſt Florida; Louiſiana, Old and New Mexico, with California, to the ſouth, now under the Spaniſh government; and the interior country, ſtill occupied by the Indians, the original inhabitants of the country.

* This quarter of the world received its name from Americus Veſpuſius, a Florentine, who viſited it; but it was firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, a Genoeſe, in the year 1492, who coaſted along ſome parts of the continent ſix years afterwards. Its length from north to ſouth is about 7200 miles, and its breadth from eaſt to weſt in its broadeſt part 5200.

Q. For what is the continent of North America particularly remarkable?

A. No country in the world poſſeſſes ſo many, and ſuch extenſive lakes. The five largeſt of theſe are called, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michegan, and Superior.

Q. What are the moſt conſiderable rivers in North America?

A. The St. Laurence to the north, and the Miſſiſſippi to the ſouth: the latter receives many very large rivers in its courſe, as, the Miſſouri, the Illinois, and the Ohio.

Q. What part of this diviſion belongs to England?

A. The country about Hudſon's bay called New South Wales, and New Britain; the extenſive province of Canada or Quebec, Nova Scotia, the principal part of which is now called New Brunſwick, and the country extending weſtward to the Pacific ocean, on the continent, with the adjacent iſlands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St. John's.

Q. What part of the northern American continent is poſſeſſed by the United States?

A. All the eaſtern coaſt from about 31 to 45° north latitude, and extending weſtward to the river Miſſiſſippi.

Q. How are thoſe ſtates called?

A. The ſtates of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's bay, Rhode iſland, Providence plantation, and Connecticut; theſe were formerly called the New England Colonies, and to them

them has lately been added the State of Vermont. Proceeding to the ſouth are the States of New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Q. What is the form of government by which theſe States are united?

A. All theſe ſtates are united by one legiſlative body, called a Congreſs, compoſed of a houſe of repreſentatives, a ſenate, and a preſident. The repreſentatives and ſenate are elected by each ſtate; the number of repreſentatives ſent is according to the population of the ſtate, ſome ſending only one, and the largeſt (Virginia) ten; but each ſtate has two members in the ſenate. The preſident of the Congreſs has very extenſive powers; he is elected by all the ſtates, and holds his office for four years.

Q. What other European ſtates hold poſſeſſions on the continent of North America?

A. The French, till within the laſt thirty years, had great poſſeſſions there, all of which have been either taken from them in war, or ſurrendered by treaty; but they ſtill retain a right of fiſhing in parts of the ſea about Newfoundland. The Spaniſh poſſeſſions on this continent have already been enumerated

Q. What are the original inhabitants who occupy the interior parts of the continent?

A. They are diſtinguiſhed by different tribes, of which the Eſquimaux and the Arath-

Arathapeſcow Indians are the moſt numerous toward the north: there are many tribes dwelling about the great lakes, and others on the banks of the Miſſiſſippi, the Illinois, and the Ohio; the Cherokees and Creeks occupy the country on the back of the Carolinas and Georgia.

Q. What is the character of theſe Indians?

A. They ſubſiſt by hunting, and on the ſpontaneous productions of the earth; are averſe to tillage, and deſpiſe manufactures and mechanic arts; they are patient of fatigue, hunger and thirſt. In making war, they ſteal upon their enemy by ſurpriſe, and carry on all their operations by concealment and craft. Their revenge is never appeaſed but by blood. They put their priſoners to death by lingering tortures; and bear the moſt dreadful agonies without uttering a groan. Since they have had intercourſe with Europeans they are much degenerated, and their numbers are leſſening very faſt.

LESSON LIX.

Continuation of AMERICA.

The WEST INDIES,

Q. What are the Iſlands of the Weſt Indies?

A. They are diſperſed in a vaſt gulf, which is formed between the continents of North and

and South America, and ſeparated from the Pacific ocean by a long neck of land, in ſome places very narrow, which unites the two continents. They are diſtinguiſhed by the iſlands of the great and little Antilles; and the Caribbee Iſlands, of which latter there are the leeward and the windward iſlands.

Q. By whom are they poſſeſſed?

A. By Great Britain, France, Spain, the Seven United Provinces, and Denmark.

Q. What are their chief productions?

A. The ſugar cane is cultivated in general; on many of the iſlands the cotton tree grows to great perfection; alſo a ſpecies of pepper; ginger, and many very fine fruits are raiſed.

Q. What are the iſlands belonging to Great Britain?

A. The Bermuda and Bahama iſlands, which are ſituated to the north of the great gulf; Jamaica, one of thoſe iſlands called the great Antilles; Barbuda, Antigua, Dominica, Barbadoes, St. Chriſtopher's, Montſerrat, and Nevis, among the Caribbee iſlands to leeward; St. Vincent and Grenada among thoſe to windward.

Q. What iſlands are poſſeſſed by France?

A. The eaſtern part of Hiſpaniola, or St. Domingo, one of the great Antilles; Gaudaloupe, Marigalante, St. Bartholomew, Deſeada, Martinico, St. Lucia, and Tobago, among the leeward and windward Carribean iſlands.

Q. What

Q. What are the iſlands poſſeſſed by Spain?

A. Cuba, the weſtern part of Hiſpaniola, and Porto Rico, among the great Antilles; alſo the iſland of Trinidad, near the coaſt of South America.

Q. What are the iſlands of the Dutch and Danes.

A. St. Euſtatia, a Caribbean Iſland, and Curaſſou, one of the little Antilles, belong to the Dutch; the Danes have St. Thomas and St. Croix.

LESSON LX.

Sequel of AMERICA.

The SOUTHERN CONTINENT.

Q. Which are the ſouthern parts of America.

A. Seven great provinces; namely, Terra Firma, Peru, Amazon's country, Braſil, Rio de la Plata, or Paraguay, Chili, and Magellanic lands, or the country of the Patagonians.

Q. How is Terra Firma divided?

A. Into ſix parts, viz, the audiences of Panama. Sante Fe, and St. Domingo; the country of Paria, Guiana, and Caribbeana; the chief towns are Panama, Porto Bello; Santa Fe, De Bagota, Carthagena, Aſacha: with Surinam, which belongs to the Dutch.

Q. What

Q. What is Peru*?

A. Peru, the richeſt province of America on the ſouth ſea coaſt, is divided into three audiences, viz. of Lima, Quito, and La Plata; the chief towns are Lima, capital of all Peru, Quito, Popyan, La Plata, and Potoſi.

Q. What is the Amazon's† country?

A. A very large province not much known, in which are above one hundred and fifty different ſavage nations: the river Amazon, the greateſt in the whole world, runs through that country.

Q. What is Braſil‡?

A. A very large country in the eaſt of America, betwixt the Equator and the tropic of Capricorn: it is ſubject to the king of Portugal, who draws great riches from thence.

Q. How is Braſil divided?

A. Into fourteen captainries on the ſea coaſt: the chief towns are St. Salvador, in the bay of All Saints, and capital of Braſil; Olinda or Pernambuco, Para, Marhagnan, and St. Vincent.

Q. What

* Is ſituated between lat. 1d. north, and 24d. 30m. ſouth, about 1400 miles in length, and 400 broad. The chief commodities are gold and ſilver in vaſt Quantities, coſtly pearls, abundance of cotton, tobacco, cochineal, medicinal drugs, &c.

† The inhabitants are idolaters.

‡ It is ſituated betwixt lat. 1. and 25d. yet is exceedingly temperate, and the ſoil fertile; the chief commodities are gold, diamonds, red wood, ſugar, amber, roſin, balm, train oil, &c.

Q. What is Rio de la Plata?

A. This country which is larger than Braſil, is called Paraguay; it is not much known, yet divided into ſix provinces, viz. La Plata, Chaco, Uraguay, Paria, Guavia, and Paraguay; the chief towns are Buenos Ayres, San Salvador, Aſſumption of La Plata, and Aſſumption of Uraguao.

Q. What is Chili*?

A. Chili lies on the coaſt of the South Sea to the ſouth of the tropic of Capricorn, and is divided into three provinces, viz. Chili, Imperiale, and Chiquito; the chief towns are San Jago of Chili, Imperiale, Angol, and Oſorno.

Q. Where are the Magellanic lands?

A. They lie in the moſt ſouthern parts of South America; a barren and dreary country, thinly inhabited by a gigantic race of men called Patagonians.

Q. Are there any other lands in this part?

A. Terra del Fuego, or the Land of Fire, is an iſland ſeparated from the continent of South America by the ſtraights of Magellan.

To

* Situated between lat. 25d. 30m. and 44d. ſouth, is about 1100 miles long, and 360 broad. The air in ſummer is more temperate than in Old Spain, but in winter ſo exceſſive cold, that great numbers of men and beaſts periſh. The ſoil is very fertile, producing moſt ſorts of grain, eſpecially maize and wheat; as alſo a variety of herbs and fruits; the vine flouriſhes here. This country likewiſe has rich mines of gold and ſilver.

To the eaſtward is Staten's and Falkland's iſlands, near to which a great whale fiſhery is now carried on.

LESSON LXI.

ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

Q. What are the Arctic lands?

A. Thoſe lands lying entirely or moſtly within the Arctic polar circle; they are Spitſbergen, Greenland or Groenland*. Nova Zembla, Baffin's Bay in North America, and ſome parts of Siberia in Aſia.

Q. What is known of thoſe countries?

A. Spitſbergen lies to the north of Norway, and eaſt of Greenland: whales are caught on both

* Neareſt the north pole of any place yet known, firſt diſcovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby, in the year 1553. It has neither ſhrub nor tree; there are large white bears, ſome ſix feet high; many deers and foxes; the fiſh are whales, the largeſt and beſt in the world, and fin fiſh as long, but not above two-thirds the bulk of the whale; both theſe produce whalebone and oil. Seals, an amphibious animal, reſort here in great numbers. The natives live upon fiſh, fowl, (chiefly geeſe) and ſome ſmall beaſts. They cloathe themſelves in geeſe ſkin, with the feathers inward in winter, and outward in ſummer. The fiſh are chiefly whales, dog-fiſh, and unicorns, which fight the whales with their horns, and the natives point their darts and arrows with this horn, made ſharp—Their beaſts are foxes, bears, black cattle, rein deer, and dogs; thoſe deer that are large draw their ſleds, the leſſer they keep for food.

both coaſts. Nova Zembla is parted from Europe by the ſtraits of Waygatz.

Q. What is known of the Antarctic parts of the globe?

A. They were ſuppoſed to contain very extenſive countries, but having been explored by Capt. Cook, have been proved to conſiſt of a body of Water, the ſurface of which is ever overſpread with ice.

[N. B. *Rehearſe the ſix foregoing leſſons; and, if yor think fit, ſpend another week in repeating the moſt neceſſary parts of Geography.*]

LESSON LXII.

Of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

Q. What is an artificial Globe?

A. A round ſolid body, whoſe ſurface is every where equally remote from the centre, and on which the external form of this our habitable world is depicted and all the parts of the earth and ſea are deſcribed in their natural form, order, diſtance and ſituation.

Q. Which are the chief points and circles on the Terreſtrial Globe?

A. The Axis, Poles, Zenith, Nadir, Equator, Meridians, Zodiac, Tropics, Polar Circles, the Horizon, and Azimuth Circles.

Q. Which

Q. Which is the Axis?

A. A ſtraight line paſſing through the centre, upon which the Globe is ſuppoſed to turn.

Q. What are the Poles?

A. The two extreme points of the Axis, diametrically oppoſite to each other, the one called the north, the other the ſouth Pole.

Q. What is the Equator?

A. An imaginary circle, that girds the Globe round the middle, between the two Poles, from which it is in every place equidiſtant, and divides the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and ſouthern Hemiſpheres.

Q. What are the Meridians?

A. The circles that paſs from one Pole to the other, and cut the Equator at right angles.

Q. What are Tropics?

A. Two circles parallel to the Equator, the one on the north called the Tropic of Cancer, and the other on the ſouth called the Tropic of Capricorn; they are each at the diſtance of 23° 30″ from the Equator.

Q. Which are the Polar circles?

A. Two circles at 23° 30″ diſtant from the north and ſouth Poles, parallel to the Equator and at the diſtance of 66° 30″ each from it. The northern circle is called the Arctic, and the ſouthern the Antarctic.

Q. What is the Ecliptic?

A. A great circle dividing the Globe into two equal parts, and cutting the Equator or Equinoctial

Equinoctical in two oppoſite points. It touches each of the Tropics, and makes an angle with the Equator of 23d. 30m. It denotes the apparent annual path of the ſun.

Q. How is the Circle divided?

A. Into twelve equal parts, of 30 degrees each, called Signs.

Q. What are the names and marks of the twelve Signs?

A. 1 ♈ Aries, the Ram. 2 ♉ Taurus, the Bull. 3 ♊ Gemini, the Twins. 4 ♋ Cancer, the Crab. 5 ♌ Leo, the Lion. 6 ♍ Virgo, the Virgin. 7 ♎ Libra, the Balance. 8 ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion. 9 ♐ Sagitarius, the Archer. 10 ♑ Capricornus, the Goat. 11 ♒ Aquarius, the Waterman. 12 ♓ Piſces, the Fiſhes. The ſun paſſes through the firſt three of theſe during the ſpring quarter; through the next three during the ſummer; the next three during autumn; and he is in the latter three during winter

LESSON LXIII.

Continuation of the TERESTRIAL GLOBE.

Q. What is the Horizon?

A. The circle you ſee on a clear day, where the ſky and water, or earth, ſeem to meet, is called the viſible Horizon; parallel to which, at the earth's ſemidiameter, is the true and rational Horizon.

Q. Which

Q. Which point is called the Zenith, and which is Nadir?

A. An imaginary point in the Heavens, directly over the head, is called the Zenith, and that under foot the Nadir.

Q. Which are thoſe called the Azimuth circles?

A. The circles imagined to be deſcribed round the globe; all meeting in the Zenith and Nadir, as the Meridians do in the Poles, and cutting the Horizon at right angles.

Q. How is the Horizon divided?

A. To determine the winds and the bearings, or poſitions of places, in reſpect to each other, mathematicians divide the Horizon into thirty-two equal parts, by lines conceived to proceed from the place where the obſerver ſtands; forming angles with each other of the two and thirtieth part of 360 degrees, equal to 11d. 15m.

Q. How are the parts of the Horizon diſtinguiſhed?

A. That line which extends itſelf under the Meridian towards the north Pole, cuts the north point of the Horizon*; that towards the ſouth Pole, the ſouth point: that line which extendeth itſelf towards the right hand when you face the north, and at right angles with the

* At twelve o'clock at noon, the ſun being on the ſouth part of the meridian, if you turn your back to it, you will face the north, the eaſt will be on your right hand, and the weſt on your left.

the Meridian, is the eaſt; and that which extends towards the left hand, the weſt; and the others have their names compounded of theſe

Q. Of what further uſe is the Horizon?

A. It ſhews the riſing and ſetting of the Sun, Moon, and Stars; which are ſaid to riſe when they come above the Horizon, and may be ſeen all the while they are above it; and to ſet when they go below the Horizon, and become inviſible.

LESSON LXIV.

Continuation of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

Q. How are the parts of the earth diſtinguiſhed in regard to heat and cold?

A. Into zones or girdles [from ζωνη a girdle and ζωννυω, *i. e.* encompaſs] which divide the globe into five parts, namely, two frigid, two temperate, and one torrid zone.

Q. Which is the torrid zone?

A. That ſpace of land and water which is contained between the two tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, *i. e.* from 23d. 30m. on each ſide of the equator, ſo that the torrid zone is 47 degrees broad.

Q. Which are the temperate zones?

A. Thoſe ſpaces of the globe comprehended between the tropic and polar circles, the one north, and the other ſouth, each containing in breadth 43 degrees.

Q. Which are the two frigid zones?

A. All

A. All the ſpace of land and water contained within the north, or arctic, and ſouth, or antarctic polar circles.

Q. What was the opinion of the antients concerning the zones?

A. That only the two temperate zones were inhabited, and that the two frigid zones, by reaſon of extreme cold, and the torrid, on account of the extreme heat, were not habitable; in both which they were miſtaken, for under the torrid zone lie great part of the continents of Africa and America, with many iſlands abounding with inhabitants.

Q. What countries lie under the north frigid zone?

A. The moſt northern parts of America, Aſia, and Europe; as Greenland, Nova Zembla, Frieſland, the point of Norway, ſome part of Lapland, Spitſbergen, and a great part of Siberia, all which are inhabited, except Spitſbergen and Nova Zembla, which have, however, many bears, foxes, &c.

Q. What countries lie under the ſouth frigid zone.

A. In a voyage made by Capt. Cook for the purpoſe of exploring thoſe regions, it was aſcertained, that no large extent of land lies in that direction, but vaſt iſlands of ice are continually floating there.

Q. What countries lie within the north temperate zone?

A. Almoſt all Europe, and great part of Aſia and America.

Q. What countries lie under the ſouth temperate zone?

A. The farthermoſt parts of Africa, and great part of South America.

Q. How are the parts of the globe diſtinguiſhed in reſpect of the length of days and nights?

A. Into climates, which are limited by parallels of latitude, drawn at ſuch a diſtance from each other, as that the longeſt day at the leſſer parallel exceeds that at the next greater parallel by half an hour.

Q. How many climates are there?

A. There are twenty-four between the equator and each polar circle, which grow narrower as they lie farther diſtant from the equator; and there are reckoned ſix climates more from the polar circle to the pole, which increaſe not by half hours, but by months.

Q. How is the earth divided in reſpect to the ſituation of the inhabitants to one another?

A. 1 Thoſe who live in the ſame degree of longitude, and in equal latitudes, the one north and the other ſouth of the equator, are called Antœci, they have the hours of day and night the ſame, but the ſeaſons of the year contrary.

2. Thoſe who live in the ſame latitude, but in oppoſite degrees of longitude, are called Periœci. Their length of days and ſeaſons of the year are the ſame, but their days and nights contrary.

3. Thoſe

3. Thoſe who live in equal latitudes, but the one north and the other ſouth, and in oppoſite degrees of longitude, are called Antipodes. Theſe have their days, nights, and ſeaſons of the year, all contrary to one another.

A TABLE of the CLIMATES.

	From the equator to the polar circles.				From the equator to the polar circles.			
	Ends in latitude of		where the longeſt day is			Ends in latitude of		where the longeſt day is	
	Deg.	Min.	H.	Min.		Deg.	Min.	H.	Min.
1	8	25	12	30	17	64	6	20	30
2	16	25	13	—	18	64	49	21	—
3	23	50	13	30	19	65	21	21	30
4	30	20	14	—	20	65	47	22	—
5	36	28	14	30	21	66	6	22	30
6	41	22	15	—	22	66	20	23	—
7	45	29	15	30	23	66	28	23	30
8	49	1	16	—	24	66	31	24	—
9	51	58	16	30	From the polar circle to the poles.				
10	54	27	17	—					
11	56	37	17	30	1	67	30	1	Months.
12	58	29	18	—	2	69	30	2	
13	59	58	18	30	3	73	20	3	
14	61	18	19	—	4	78	20	4	
15	62	25	19	30	5	84	—	5	
16	63	22	20	—	6	90	—	6	

LESSON LXV.

MENSURATION of the GLOBE.

Q. How is the globe meaſured?

A. By degrees of longitude from eaſt to weſt, and of latitude from north to ſouth.

Q. How many of theſe degrees will meaſure round the globe?

A. The circumference of the globe, and conſequently of every great circle thereon, contains 360 degrees. A degree is about 69½ Engliſh miles.

Q. What is latitude?

A. The diſtance of a ſhip or place from the equator, either north and ſouth; for all that ſpace of land and water contained between the equator and north pole, is ſaid to be in north latitude, and that between the equator and the ſouth pole, is ſaid to lie in ſouth latitude.

So that all places that lie at the ſame diſtance from, and on the ſame ſide of the equator, are ſaid to lie under the ſame parallel of latitude.

Q. What is the difference of latitude between two given places?

A. An arch of the meridian contained between thoſe two places.

Q. What is longitude?

A. An arch of the equator contained betwixt the firſt meridian, and the meridian of any propoſed place.

Q. What

Q. What is the difference of longitude between two places?

A. An arch of the equator contained between the meridians of thoſe places, which is the ſame with the angle of the pole, formed by the meridians themſelves.

Q. Are the degrees of latitude and longitude every where equal?

A. The degrees of latitude are equal in all places, but the degrees of longitude are ſo only on the equator; for from the equator to the poles, the degrees of longitude gradually diminiſh as in the following table.

A

TABLE,

SHEWING

How many MILES anſwer to a Degree of LONGITUDE, at every Degree of LATITUDE.

D. L.	Miles.	D. L.	Miles.	D. L.	Miles.	D. L.	Miles.
1	59,99	23	55,23	45	42,43	67	23,45
2	59,96	24	54,81	46	41,68	68	22,48
3	59,92	25	54,38	47	40,92	69	21,51
4	59,86	26	53,93	48	40,15	70	20,52
5	59,77	27	53,46	49	39,36	71	19,54
6	59,67	28	52,97	50	38,57	72	18,55
7	59,56	29	52,48	51	37,76	73	17,54
8	59,42	30	51,96	52	36,95	74	16,53
9	59,26	31	51,47	53	36,11	75	15,52
10	59,08	32	50,88	54	35,26	76	14,51
11	58,89	33	50,32	55	34,41	77	13,50
12	58,68	34	49,74	56	33,55	78	12,48
13	58,46	35	49,15	57	32,67	79	11,45
14	58,22	36	48,54	58	31,79	80	10,42
15	57,95	37	47,92	59	30,90	81	9,38
16	57,67	38	47,28	60	30,—	82	8,35
17	57,39	39	46,62	61	29,08	83	7,32
18	57,06	40	45,96	62	28,17	84	6,28
19	56,73	41	45,28	63	27,24	85	5,23
20	56,38	42	44,59	64	26,31	86	4,18
21	56,00	43	43,88	65	25,36	87	3,14
22	55,63	44	43,16	66	24,41	88	2, 9
23	55,23	45	42,43	67	23,45	89	1, 5

LESSON

LESSON LXVI.

Of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

PROBLEM I.

Q. "How do you find the latitude and "longitude of any place on the globe?"

A. By turning the globe until the given place be brought to the eaſt ſide of the braſs meridian; then the degree of the meridian over the place ſhews the latitude, and the degree of the equator cut by the braſs meridian ſhews the degree of longitude.

PROBLEM II.

Q. "If the latitude and longitude of any "place be known, how do you find the place "on the globe?"

A. By bringing the given longitude to the braſs meridian, and looking for the given latitude on the ſame meridian, under which is the place ſought.

PROBLEM III.

Q. "How do you find the diſtance of any "two places on the globe?"

A. By laying the quadrant of altitude on both places; or by taking the diſtance of the two places between the points of a pair of

compaſſes, and applying them to the equator; which being done the degrees between them on the quadrant in the former caſe, and thoſe of the equator between the points of the compaſſes in the latter, will give the number of degrees the propoſed places are aſunder.

PROBLEM IV.

Q. "How do you find the Antœci; the "Periœci, and Antipodes of any given place?"

A. By bringing the given place to the braſs meridian, and noting its latitude; which being done, the ſame latitude counted towards the contrary pole, under the braſs meridian, ſhews the place of the Antœci.

Keeping the given place ſtill under the meridian, and the hour index being ſet to twelve at noon, if the globe be then turned until the index points to twelve at night, the place which is now under the ſame degree of the meridian, that the firſt given place was, is that of Periœci, and the Antipodes of the firſt place are now under the ſame degree of the meridian that the Antœci were before.

PROBLEM V.

Q. "How do you rectify the globe for the "latitude, zenith, and ſun's place?"

A. For the latitude, the pole muſt be elevated above the horizon as many degrees as are equal to the latitude of the place.

2. For

2. For the zenith, the latitude muſt be reckoned upon the braſs meridian, from the equator towards the elevated pole, and there the quadrant of altitude muſt be ſcrewed.

3. For the ſun's place, look on the wooden horizon for the day of the month, againſt which you will find the ſun's place in the ecliptic; bring this to the brazen meridian, and ſet the index to twelve at noon.

PROBLEM. VI

Q. "If you have the hour at any given "place, how do you find what the hour is at "any other place?"

A. After the globe is rectified for the latitude of the given place, the place muſt be brought to the braſs meridian, and the index ſet to the propoſed hour; then turning the globe until the other place propoſed be brought to the braſs meridian, the index will ſhew the hour at that place.

N. B. The difference of time between the two places, being reduced into degrees, allowing 15 degrees to an hour, ſhews the difference of longitude between the two places.

PROBLEM VII.

Q. "If the day of the month and the hour "at any place be given, how do you find the "place where the ſun is in the zenith at that "time?"

A. The ſun's place muſt be brought to the braſs meridian, and the degree on the meridian directly over it is the ſun's preſent declination; then the given place being brought to the meridian, and the index placed to the given hour, the globe muſt be turned until the index points to twelve at noon; which being done, the place on the globe lying under that degree of the meridian that had been the ſun's declination, has the ſun at that time in the zenith.

PROBLEM VIII.

Q. "If the day and hour be given, how "will you find all thoſe places of the earth "where the ſun is riſing, ſetting, or culmi-"nating; and alſo when it is day-light, twi-"light, or dark night?"

A. We find the place where the ſun is vertical at the given hour [by Problem VII.] and after rectifying for the latitude of that place, bring it to the braſs meridian.

Then all thoſe places that are in the weſt ſemicircle of the horizon have the ſun riſing.

Thoſe in the eaſt ſemicircle have it ſetting.

Thoſe in the meridian have it culminating, or come on the meridian.

Thoſe places that are above the horizon, but within 18 degrees; have twilight. And

Thoſe lower than 18 degrees, dark night.

PROBLEM

PROBLEM IX.

Q. "If any place, whoſe latitude is leſs than "66 1-half degrees, be propoſed, and the day "of the month how will you find the hour "the ſun riſes and ſets, and the length of the "day and night?"

A. The globe muſt be rectified for the latitude and ſun's place; then bringing the ſun's place to the eaſtern part of the horizon, and ſetting the index to twelve at noon, I turn the globe till the ſun's place comes to the weſtern ſide of the horizon; which being done, the hour from twelve to that where the index points, ſhews the length of the day; and its complement to twenty-four hours, the length of the night.

PROBLEM X.

Q. "If the latitude of any place be given, "and the day of the month, how do you find "the beginning, end and duration of twilight, "and of dark night?"

A. I muſt rectify the globe for the ſun's place, latitude, zenith, and index; then bringing the ſun's place 18 degrees below the horizon, by moving the globe weſtward or eaſtward until 18 degrees of the quadrant of altitude cuts the point of the ecliptic oppoſite

to the ſun's place, the index ſhews when twilight begins or ends. And the time when twilight begins, taken from the time of the ſun's riſing, leaves the duration of twilight, and the time when twilight begins, being doubled, gives the time of dark night.

PROBLEM XI.

Q. What are the three different poſitions of the Sphere?

A. *A right ſphere* is when the horizon paſſes through the north and ſouth poles, and the equator through the zenith and nadir. The inhabitants at the equator have this poſition of the ſphere.

An oblique ſphere is when one of the poles is elevated above the horizon, and the other depreſſed below it. The zenith and nadir then fall between the equator and the poles, and the equator makes an oblique angle with the horizon. The inhabitants between the equator and polar circles have this poſition of the ſphere.

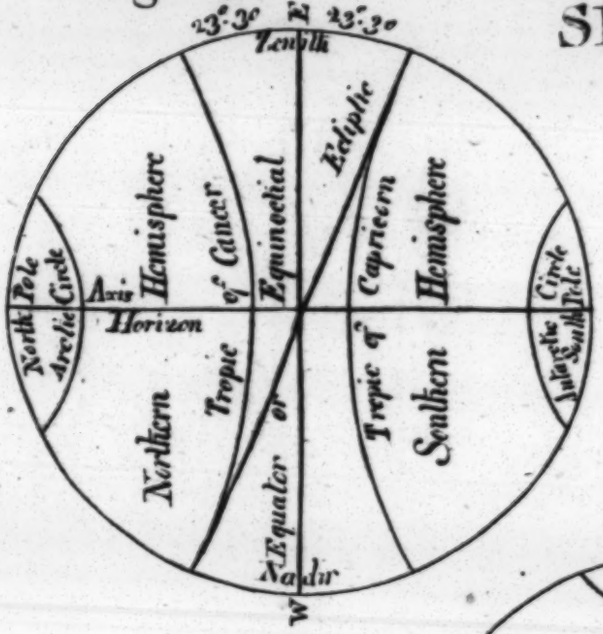
A parallel ſphere is when the equator coincides with the horizon: the north and ſouth poles then are in the zenith and nadir. The inhabitants at either of the poles have this poſition of the ſphere.

See the plate.

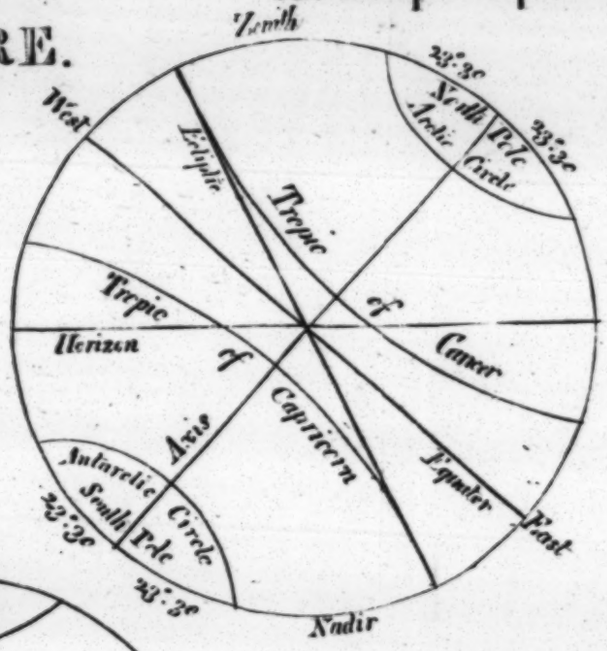
A TABLE

The Three different POSITIONS of the SPHERE.

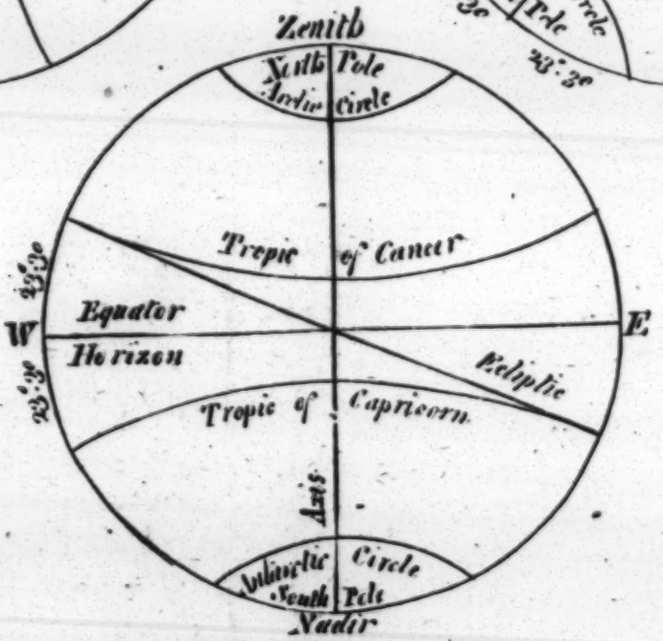
Right Sphere



An Oblique Sphere



A Parallel Sphere



A

TABLE

OF THE

SITUATION, LATITUDE,

AND

LONGITUDE

OF THE

Moſt remarkable PLACES mentioned in this WORK.

The USE of the following TABLE.

In the firſt column are the names of the places in an alphabetical order, and theſe names are always followed by one or two more in the ſame line. Where there is but one name following that of the place, it ſignifies the kingdom or part of the world in which it is ſituated; as Liſbon, Portugal, *i. e.* Liſbon *is in* Portugal: *But where there are two names following that of the place, the firſt is the province or diviſion, and the ſecond the kingdom or part of the world*; as Hall, Suabia, Germany, *i. e.* Hall *is in* Suabia, *one of the circles of the* German *empire, and ſo in other places.*

A TABLE, &c.

	Latitude			Longitude		
ABO, Finland, Sweden	60	27	N	22	18	E
Aix, Provence, France	43	31	N	5	31	E
Aleppo, Syria, Aſia	35	45	N	37	25	E
Alexandria, Egypt, Africa	31	11	N	30	21	E
Algiers, Barbary, Africa	36	49	N	2	17	E
Alicant, Valentia, Spain	37	45	N	0	16	E
Amſterdam, Holland	52	22	N	4	49	E
Antwerp, Brabant	51	13	N	4	27	E
Archangel, Ruſſia	64	34	N	38	59	E
Aſtracan, near the Caſpian Sea, Moſcovy	46	0	N	51	0	E
Athens, Greece	38	5	N	23	57	E
Avignon, Provence, France	43	57	N	4	53	E
Augſburg, Suabia, Germany	45	57	N	10	45	E
B						
Babylon, Chaldea	33	0	N	42	16	E
Bahus, Norway	58	14	N	13	4	E
Barbadoes, Weſt-Indies	13	10	N	58	42	W
Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain	41	36	N	2	11	E
Baſil, Switzerland	47	35	N	7	29	E
Batavia, Java, Eaſt-Indies	6	10	S	106	51	E
Bayonne, Gaſcony, France	43	29	N	1	30	W
Belgrade, Servia	45	0	N	21	20	E
Benevento, Spain	41	55	N	5	10	W
Bencoolen, Sumatra, India	3	49	S	102	0	E
Bergen, Norway	60	0	N	5	25	E
Berlin, Pruſſia, Up. Saxony, Germ.	52	32	N	13	27	E
Bilboa, Biſcay, Spain	43	26	N	3	18	W
Blois, Orleanmois, France	47	30	N	1	20	E
Bologne, Picardy, France	50	43	N	1	37	E
Boſton, New England	42	25	N	50	37	W
Bourdeaux, Guienne, France	44	50	N	0	35	W
Bologna, Modena, Italy	44	29	N	11	21	E
Brandenburg, Up. Saxony, Germ.	52	10	N	12	30	E
Breſt, Bretagne, France	48	23	N	4	31	W
Bridgetown, Barbadoes	13	5	N	58	35	W

	Latitude			Longitude		
Breda, Brabant, Netherlands	51	40	N	4	40	E
Bremen, Weſtphalia, Germany	53	25	N	8	20	E
Breſlaw, Sileſia, Germany	51	3	N	17	9	E
Briſtol, England	51	33	N	2	40	W
Brill, Holland	51	55	N	6	15	E
Brunſwick, Germany	52	30	N	10	30	E
Bruges, Flanders	51	16	N	3	5	E
Bruſſels, Flanders	50	51	N	4	22	E
Buda, Lower Hungary	47	40	N	19	20	E
C						
Cadiz, Andaluſia, Spain	36	31	N	6	11	W
Caen, Normandy, France	49	11	N	0	22	W
Cairo, Egypt, Africa	30	2	N	31	18	E
Calais, France	50	57	N	1	51	E
Cambray, France	50	10	N	3	14	E
Candia, in Candia Iſland	35	18	N	25	23	E
Cape of Good Hope	34	29	S	18	28	E
Carthagena, Murcia, Spain	37	37	N	1	3	W
Carthage, Barbary, Africa	36	30	N	9	0	E
Ceuta, Africa	35	4	N	6	30	W
Cambery, Savoy, Italy	45	38	N	6	0	E
Chriſtiana, Norway	56	35	N	14	36	E
Cleves, Weſtphalia, Germany	51	40	N	6	10	E
Coblentz, Lower Rhine, Germany	50	0	N	2	35	E
Cologne, Germany	50	55	N	7	10	E
Conſtance, Suabia, Germany	47	37	N	9	12	E
Conſtantinople, Romania, Turkey	41	1	N	28	58	E
Copenhagen, Zealand, Denmark	55	40	N	12	40	E
Corinth, Morea, Turkey	37	30	N	23	—	E
Cracow, Poland	50	10	N	19	55	E
Cremona, Milan, Italy	45	10	N	10	32	E
Cyprus Iſland, Levant	35	0	N	34	0	E
D						
Dantzic, Poland	54	22	N	18	38	E
Darmſtadt, Up. Rhine, Germany	49	30	N	9	15	E
Delft, Holland	52	6	N	4	5	E

	Latitude			Longitude		
Deux Ponts, Up. Rhine, Germany	47	19	N	4	57	E
Dijon, Burgundy, France	47	19	N	5	7	E
Dort, Low Countries, Holland	51	45	N	4	30	E
Doway, Flanders	50	12	N	3	30	E
Dreſden, Saxony, Germany	51	0	N	13	36	E
Drontheim, Norway	63	0	N	10	15	E
Dunkirk, France	51	2	N	2	27	E
Duſſeldorp, Weſtphalia, Germany	51	0	N	7	5	E
E						
Edinburgh, Scotland	55	58	N	3	7	W
Embden, Weſtphalia, Germany	53	25	N	7	10	E
Euſtatia Town, Weſt Indies	17	29	N	63	5	W
F						
Falmouth, England	50	8	N	5	0	W
Ferro Iſle, (Town) Canaries	27	47	N	17	40	W
Fez, Barbary, Africa	33	30	N	6	0	W
Finale, Genoa, Italy	44	10	N	8	25	E
Florence, St. Tuſcany, Italy	43	46	N	11	7	E
Frankfort on the Oder, Germany	52	28	N	14	35	E
Frankfort on the Mayne, Germany	49	55	N	8	40	E
Funchal, Madeira Iſle	32	47	N	17	1	W
G						
Gallipoli, Romania, Turkey	40	55	N	28	20	E
Guelders, Guelderland	51	15	N	6	24	E
Geneva, Savoy, Italy	46	12	N	6	5	E
Genoa, Italy	44	25	N	8	30	E
Ghent, Flanders	51	3	N	3	48	E
Gibraltar, Andaluſia, Spain	36	5	N	5	17	W
Glaſgow, Scotland	55	15	N	4	10	W
Goa, Eaſt-Indies	15	31	N	73	50	E
Gottenburg, Sweden	57	42	N	11	43	E
Granada, Granada, Spain	36	20	N	2	45	E
Gratz, Auſtria, Germany	47	4	N	15	29	E
Gravelines, Flanders	50	59	N	2	2	E
Grenoble, Dauphine, France	45	11	N	5	48	E
Groeninghen, Holland	53	5	N	5	43	E

Hague,

	Latitude			Longitude		
H						
Hague, Holland	52	4	N	4	22	E
Hall, Suabia, Germany	49	6	N	10	20	E
Hamburg, Holſtein, Germany	53	34	N	9	55	E
Hanover, Saxony, Germany	52	32	N	9	35	E
Havannah, Cuba, Weſt-Indies	23	11	N	82	13	W
Havre de Grace, France	49	29	N	0	10	E
Haerlem, Holland	52	20	N	4	10	E
Helena, St. Atlantic Ocean	15	55	S	5	44	W
Heidleburgh, Lower Rhine, Germ.	49	12	N	8	45	E
Helmſtadſt, Saxony, Germany	58	52	N	12	10	E
Hildeſhein, Weſtphalia, Germany	51	45	N	10	15	E
J						
James Town, Virginia, N. America	37	0	N	75	10	W
Jeruſalem, Paleſtine, Aſia	31	55	N	35	25	E
Ingolſtadt, Bavaria, Germany	48	45	N	11	27	E
Inſpruck, Auſtria, Germany	47	40	N	14	45	E
John's, St. Newfoundland	47	32	N	52	21	W
Iſpahan, Ancient Parthia, Perſia	32	25	N	52	55	E
K						
Kaffa, Crim-Tartary, Turkey	46	0	N	36	50	E
Kaminiac, Padolia, Poland	49	20	N	24	35	E
Kiow, Ukrain, Poland	50	30	N	31	12	E
Koningſberg, Regal Pruſſia, Poland	54	43	N	21	35	E
L						
Landſperg, Poland	52	55	N	15	25	E
Landau, Suabia, Germany	48	50	N	8	10	E
Laodicea, Natolia, Aſia	38	10	N	29	30	E
Leeds, England	53	48	N	1	29	E
Leghorn, Tuſcany, Italy	43	40	N	11	10	E
Leipſic, Germany	51	19	N	12	25	E
Leon, Leon, Spain	42	34	N	5	0	E
Lewarden, W. Frieſland, Holland	53	0	N	6	30	E
Leyden, Holland	52	10	N	4	32	E
Liege, Netherlands	50	37	N	5	40	E

	Latitude			Longitude		
Lima, Peru, South-America	12	1	S	76	44	W
Liſle, Flanders	50	37	N	3	9	E
Liſbon, Portugal	38	42	N	9	4	W
Lizard Point, England	49	57	N	5	10	W
London, Metropolis of England	51	31	N	1ſt Merid.		
Louvain, Netherlands	50	53	N	4	49	E
Lubec, Holſtein, Denmark	54	—	N	11	40	E
Lucca, Tuſcany, Italy	43	50	N	11	0	E
Lucia Iſle, St. Weſt-Indies	13	24	N	60	46	W
Luxembourg, Saxony, Germany	53	10	N	10	40	E
Luxemburgh, Netherlands	49	37	N	6	16	E
Lions, Lionnois, France	45	55	N	4	54	E
M						
Madagaſcar, Africa	10	29	S	45	55	W
Madeira, Funchal, Canaries	32	27	N	17	1	W
Madras, Eaſt-Indies	13	4	N	80	33	E
Madrid, New Caſtile, Spain	40	25	N	3	20	E
Magdeburgh, Saxony, Germany	51	45	N	12	30	E
Majorca, in the Mediterranean	39	35	N	2	34	E
Malaga, Granada, Spain	36	0	N	3	56	W
Malacca, in the Eaſt-Indies	2	12	N	2	10	E
Maloes, St. Bretagne, France	48	38	N	1	57	W
Malta Iſland, Mediterranean	35	54	N	14	33	E
Mantua, Italy	45	20	N	10	47	E
Marſeilles, Provence, France	43	17	N	5	27	E
Mauritius, Indian Ocean	20	9	N	57	34	E
Medina, Sidonia, Andaluſia, Spain	25	0	N	39	53	E
Mentz, or Mayence, Germany	49	44	N	8	15	E
Merida, Eſtramadura, Spain	38	30	N	5	10	E
Meſſina, Sicily	38	30	N	15	40	E
Mexico, North-America	19	54	N	100	0	W
Milan, Italy	45	28	N	9	15	E
Minorca Iſland, Mediterranean	39	10	N	4	0	E
Mittau, Courland	56	25	N	25	0	E
Modena, Italy	44	34	N	11	17	E
Montpelier, Languedoc, France	43	36	N	3	57	E
Mons, Netherlands	50	20	N	3	46	E

Moſcow,

	Latitude	Longitude
Moſcow, capital of Muſcovy	55 45 N	37 50 E
Munſter, Weſtphalia, Germany	52 0 N	7 10 E
Murcia, Spain	37 20 N	0 40 W
N		
Namur, Flanders	50 28 N	4 49 E
Nancy, Lorrain, France	48 41 N	6 16 E
Nantz, Bretagne, France	47 13 N	1 28 W
Nankin, or Nanquin, China	32 0 N	118 30 E
Naples, Italy	40 50 N	14 18 E
Napoli di Romania	37 30 N	22 30 E
Naſſau, Upper Rhine, Germany	50 0 N	8 0 E
Nice, Piedmont, Italy	43 41 N	7 22 E
Niſmes, Languedoc, France	43 50 N	4 26 E
Novogorod, Welliki, Ruſſia	58 10 N	34 10 E
Nuremburg, Franconia, Germany	49 27 N	11 12 E
O		
Oleron, Gaſcony, France	46 2 N	1 20 W
Omers, St. France	50 44 N	2 19 E
Onſpack, or Anſpach, Franconia	48 50 N	10 32 E
Orange, Provence, France	44 10 N	4 45 E
Oran, Barbary, Africa	36 30 N	0 5 E
Orbitello, Tuſcany, Italy	42 15 N	11 56 E
Oſnaburgh, Weſtphalia, Germany	52 10 N	8 20 E
Oudenard, Flanders	50 46 N	3 20 E
P		
Padua, Italy	45 22 N	12 0 E
Palermo, Sicily	38 30 N	13 43 E
Panama, America	8 47 N	80 16 W
Paris, France	48 50 N	2 25 E
Parma, Italy	44 45 N	10 51 E
Paſſaw, Bavaria, Germany	41 20 N	14 18 E
Pekin, China	39 54 N	116 29 E
Peter Warradin, Sclavonia	45 0 N	17 40 E
Peterſburgh, Ruſſia	59 56 N	30 24 E
Philadelphia, America	39 56 N	75 18 W

	Latitude			Longitude		
Piſa, Tuſcany, Italy	43	43	N	10	17	E
Placentia, Parma, Italy	44	50	N	10	15	E
Poictiers, Orleannois, France	46	30	N	0	20	E
Porto, or Oporto, Portugal	41	10	N	8	22	W
Port-Royal, Jamaica	18	0	N	76	45	W
Prague, Bohemia, Germany	50	4	N	14	50	E
Preſburg, Hungary	48	20	N	17	30	W
Q.						
Quebec, Canada	46	55	N	69	48	W
R						
Ratiſbon, Bavaria, Germany	48	56	N	12	5	E
Ravenna, Italy	44	25	N	12	30	E
Rennes, Bretagne, France	48	6	N	1	36	W
Rheims, Champagne, France	49	14	N	4	7	E
Rhodes Iſland, Archipelago	35	30	N	9	15	E
Riga, Livonia	56	55	N	24	0	E
Rochelle, Orleannois, France	46	9	N	1	4	W
Rome, Italy	41	53	N	12	34	E
Rotterdam, Holland	51	56	N	4	33	E
Rouen, or Roan, Normandy, Fra.	49	26	N	1	0	W
S						
Saltſburgh, Bavaria, Germany	47	20	N	13	26	E
Salamanca, Leon, Spain	40	45	N	4	50	E
Salerno, Naples, Italy	41	8	N	15	42	E
Sallee, Africa	22	25	N	7	55	E
Saragoſſa, Arragon, Spain	41	20	N	0	14	W
Sardis, Natolia, Aſia	38	10	N	29	5	E
Scanderoon, ſee Alexandria						
Schaffhauſen, Switzerland, Germ.	47	28	N	8	45	E
Seville, Andaluſia, Spain	37	15	N	6	5	E
Siam, Eaſt-Indies	14	18	N	100	55	E
Sienna, Tuſcany, Italy	43	12	N	11	36	E
Sleſwick, Denmark	55	57	N	0	40	E
Smyrna, Natolia, Aſia	38	28	N	27	24	E
Soiſſons, France	49	22	N	3	24	E

Spires,

	Latitude			Longitude		
Spires, Upper Rhine, Germany	49	0	N	8	10	E
Spoletto, Italy	32	28	N	13	38	E
Stockholm, Sweden	59	20	N	18	8	E
Straſburgh, Alſace, France	48	35	N	7	52	E
Sultzbach, Bavaria, Germany	49	10	N	11	45	E
Syracuſe, Sicily	36	58	N	15	5	E
T						
Tangier, Barbary, Africa	35	45	N	6	0	W
Tarragon, Catalonia, Spain	40	55	N	1	20	E
Teneriffe (Peak) Canaries	28	12	N	16	24	W
Temeſwaer, Hungary	44	30	N	18	40	E
Tetuan, Fez, Africa	35	40	N	5	18	W
Tholouſe, or Toulouſe, Languedoc, France	43	15	N	1	45	E
Thorn, Poland	52	56	N	19	—	E
Tirol, Auſtria, Germany	46	15	N	10	50	E
Toledo, New Caſtile, Spain	39	50	N	3	15	E
Toulon, Provence, France	43	7	N	6	1	E
Tournay, Flanders	50	35	N	3	28	E
Trent, Auſtria, Germany	46	5	N	11	2	E
Trevigno, Italy	45	45	N	12	40	E
Treves, or Triers, Lower Rhine, Germany	49	30	N	6	42	E
Tripoli, Barbary, Africa	32	53	N	13	10	E
Tunis, Barbary, Africa	36	47	N	10	—	E
Turin, Piedmont, Italy	45	5	N	7	45	E
V						
Valentia, Valentia, Spain	39	15	N	0	16	E
Vendoſme, Orleannois, France	47	45	N	1	6	E
Vercelli, Piedmont, Italy	45	35	N	8	25	E
Verona, Venice, Italy	45	26	N	11	23	E
Vienna, Auſtria, Germany	48	12	N	16	27	E
Vienne, Dauphine, France	45	26	N	6	42	E
Ulm, Suabia, Germany	47	55	N	10	8	E
Upſal, Sweden	59	51	N	17	47	E
Urbino, Italy	43	44	N	13	15	E
Utrecht, Holland	52	7	N	5	0	E

Warſaw,

	Latitude			Longitude		
W						
Warſaw, Poland	52	14	N	21	5	E
Warhuys, Norway	71	8	N	22	0	E
Weimer, Saxony, Germany	50	42	N	7	8	E
Weſel, Weſtphalia, Germany	51	32	N	6	30	E
Wirtenburgh, Saxony, Germany	51	49	N	12	46	E
Wormes, Germany	49	38	N	8	5	E
Wurtſburg, or Wirtſburg, Franconia, Germany	49	46	N	10	18	E
Y						
York, (New) North America	40	34	N	74	4	W
Yvica Iſland, Mediterranean	33	40	N	1	10	E
Z						
Zara, Dalmatia, Turkey	44	0	N	13	55	E
Zell, Lunenburgh, Germany	52	40	N	10	26	E
Zurich, Switzerland, Germany	47	15	N	8	20	E
Zutphen, Guelderland, Holland	52	4	N	6	6	E

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	Latitude			Longitude		
W						
Warſaw, Poland	52	14	N	21	5	E
Warhuys, Norway	71	8	N	22	0	E
Weimer, Saxony, Germany	50	42	N	7	8	E
Weſel, Weſtphalia, Germany	51	32	N	6	30	E
Wirtenburgh, Saxony, Germany	51	49	N	12	46	E
Wormes, Germany	49	38	N	8	5	E
Wurtſburg, or Wirtſburg, Franconia, Germany	49	46	N	10	18	E
Y						
York, (New) North America	40	34	N	74	4	W
Yvica Iſland, Mediterranean	33	40	N	1	10	E
Z						
Zara, Dalmatia, Turkey	44	0	N	13	55	E
Zell, Lunenburgh, Germany	52	40	N	10	26	E
Zurich, Switzerland, Germany	47	15	N	8	20	E
Zutphen, Guelderland, Holland	52	4	N	6	6	E

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